Report

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions

FOR THE YEAR

1349 Fasli

(6th October 1939 A.D. to 6th October 1940 A.D.)

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Pages.
GENERAL SUMMARY	i-xvi
CHAPTER I.—Physical and Political Geography ..	1
CHAPTER II.—Collection of Revenue	
(*a*) Land Revenue	2– 4
(*b*) Survey and Settlement	4– 5
(*c*) Inam Settlement	5– 6
(*d*) Excise	6– 8
(*e*) Forest	9– 10
(*f*) Customs	10– 12
(*g*) Registration	12
(*h*) Stamps	12– 13
(*i*) Wards Estates	13– 15
(*j*) Debt Relief, etc.	15– 19
(*k*) Colonisation	19
(*l*) Rural Reconstruction	19– 21
CHAPTER III.—Protection.	
(*a*) Legislative Department ..	22– 26
(*b*) Justice (Civil and Criminal) ..	26– 36
(*c*) Police (City and District)	36– 48
(*d*) Jails	48– 55
(*e*) Military (Regular & Irregular Forces)..	55– 60
CHAPTER IV.—Production.	
(*a*) Weather and Crops	61– 63
(*b*) Agriculture	63– 78
(*c*) Co-operative Societies	78– 88
(*d*) Civil Veterinary Department ..	88– 91
(*e*) Public Works (Irrigation & Buildings)	91–100
(*f*) Commerce and Industries	100–108
(*g*) Mines and Quarries	108–111
(*h*) Imports and Exports ..	112–113
(*i*) Famine and Well Sinking	114–117
CHAPTER V.—Communications.	
(*a*) Roads and Bridges	118–123
(*b*) Railways	123–126
(*c*) Postal Department	126–128
(*d*) Telephone	128–130
(*e*) Civil Aviation	130

CHAPTER VI.—Public Health.

	Pages.
(*a*) Sanitation and Public Health	131–138
(*b*) Medical Relief	139–141
(*c*) Unani and Ayurvedic Department	141–142
(*d*) Water Supply and Drainage System	143–146
(*e*) Hyderabad City Drainage	147–149
(*f*) Hyderabad City Improvement	149–151
(*g*) Local Funds Administration	151–155
(*h*) Hyderabad Municipality	155–157

CHAPTER VII.—Public Instruction.

(*a*) Osmania University	158–165
(*b*) Nizam College	165–166
(*c*) Hyderabad Civil Service	167–168
(*d*) Education Department	168–196
(*e*) Technical and Vocational Education	197–199
(*f*) Dairat-ul-Maarif	199–202
(*g*) Literature and Press	202

CHAPTER VIII.—Finance.

(*a*) Government Income and Expenditure	203–205
(*b*) Mint	205–207
(*c*) Paper Currency	207–209

CHAPTER IX.—Constitutional Affairs.

(*a*) External Section	210–214
(*b*) Internal Section	214–216
(*c*) Berar Agent	216–217
(*d*) Private Secretary's Work	217
(*e*) Information Bureau	217–225
(*f*) Wireless and Broadcasting	225–230

CHAPTER X.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*) Ecclesiastical Department	231–232
(*b*) Electricity (City and District)	232–238
(*c*) Statistics and Gazetteer	239–242
(*d*) Archæology	242–243
(*e*) Government Central Press	244–246
(*f*) Stationery Department	246–247
(*g*) Nizamiah Observatory	248–250
(*h*) Geological Survey	251–256
(*i*) Life Insurance Fund	256–257
(*j*) A preliminary note on the Iron Ore Resources of the Hyderabad State	257–269

GENERAL SUMMARY

COLLECTION OF REVENUE

Land Revenue.

The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,962,720 acres. The total Diwani area was 31,340,888 acres or 59.22 per cent. of the State. The remaining 21,585,832 acres belong to Sarf-e-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area 23,282,726 acres or 74.29 per cent was arable; of this 12,747,266 acres were in Mahratwada and 10,535,460 acres in Telingana. The area actually cultivated was 21,730,798 acres, or 93.55 per cent. of the cultivable area. This shows an increase of 76,419 acres compared with the occupied area in 1348 F. In Telingana, the percentage of occupied area was lower than in Mahratwada, being 86.45 against 99.02. The total number of (registered) occupants or land-holders including Pattedars, Joint-Pattedars, and Shikmidars increased from 1,278,280 in 1348 F. to 1,287,094 in 1349 F. There was an increase of 3,205 land-holders in the Mahratwada and 25,609 in the Telingana. The total ryotwari assessment in 1349 F. was Rs. 3,55,44,328 as against Rs. 3,54,41,177 in 1348 F., an increase of Rs. 1,03,151 or 0.29 per cent. mainly due to revision of settlement and change of crops. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 80,95,676 in Telingana and Rs. 9,39,060 in the Mahratwada, totalling Rs. 90,34,736 or 25.41 per cent. of the assessment an increase of 8.33 per cent. as compared with the remissions granted in 1348 F.

Survey and Settlement.

Cadastral survey operations were undertaken and completed in 22 Diwani and 21 Jagir villages or a total of 43, consisting of 15,619 fields, covering an area of 1,11,404-26 acres, involving an expenditure of Rs. 2,81,519-10-8. A total of 328 revision and original settlement rates were introduced in 159 Khalsa and 133 Jagir villages.

Inam Settlement.

Inams assessed at a total revenue of Rs. 1,62,000-7-7 were continued in perpetuity. 39 Inam Certificates were issued as against 61 during the previous year. Of a total of 264 Atiyat cases, 167 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 97 pending.

Excise. The total Government revenue amounted to Rs. 1,93,21,243 as against Rs. 1,93,25,672 in 1348 F. The number of country-liquor shops was reduced from 3,279 in 1348 F. to 3,066 or by 6.49 per cent., and the consumption increased from 271,872 proof gallons to 312,537. The number of licenses issued for all kinds of foreign liquor shops was 115 as against 104 last year. The total number of sendhi shops was 8,353 as against 8,544 or a decrease of 191 shops or 2.23 per cent. The number of opium shops was reduced from 637 to 631, while that of ganja shops increased from 670 to 673.

Forest. The total area of the reserved, protected and open forests during the year under report was 9,488.84 sq. miles as against 9,516.87 sq. miles in 1348 F. The area exploited under different systems was 47,094 acres in 1349 F. The total area under the sanctioned working plans and provisional felling schemes was 5,787.61 sq. miles or 60.95 per cent. of the total forest area. New roads of a total length of 146 miles were constructed at a cost of Rs. 57,349, mainly in the famine stricken areas of the Dominions. The total revenue was Rs. 14,01,230 as against Rs. 12,96,375 in 1348 F.

Customs. Due to the vagaries of the monsoon, the agricultural season of the year was, on the whole, poor. The enhancement in the prices of agricultural commodities that accompanied the outbreak of war, was only a temporary phase and the prices were again at their lowest level in the months of May and June 1940. The total revenue amounted to Rs. 1,50,22,000 as against Rs. 1,29,41,000, the increase being Rs. 20,81,000 or 16.1 per cent. To the total revenue of the year, imports contributed Rs. 76,72,000 or 51 per cent. and exports Rs. 73,50,000 or 49 per cent.

Registration and Stamps. The number of Registration Offices continued to be 176 in all, as in the previous year. The total number of registered documents rose from 41,699 to 43,253 in 1349 F., an increase of 1,154 or 3.7 per cent, while their value decreased from Rs. 3,99,53,945 to Rs. 3,81,71,664, representing a decrease of 4.5 per cent. The income from registration aggregated Rs. 4,45,143 as compared with Rs. 4,31,324 in 1348 F. The total income of the Stamps Department during the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,80,367-14-10.

Court of Wards.

During the year under report, there were 51 estates under the supervision of the Court of Wards, of which 42 were Jagirs, 2 Maqtas, 1 Rusum, 4 Pattedaris and 2 Samasthans. In 1349 F. a sum of Rs. 2,26,917 was invested and securities worth Rs. 2,70,960 were disposed of. At the end of 1349 F., the balance of investments stood at Rs. 40,60,167. The total number of wards receiving education was 45.

Debt Relief, etc.

The Debt Conciliation Regulation and the Money-lenders' Regulation were replaced by Acts, which were duly promulgated and notified. In the year under report the Legislative Council passed the Land Alienation Bill with all the amendments recommended by the Select Committee and it became law after receiving the assent of His Exalted Highness on 29th Amardad 1349 F. It will be enforced in 1350 F. in all Khalsa and non-Khalsa areas of the Dominions. The Bhagela Regulation will also be replaced by an Act in the near future. During the year under report, a Bill for amending the Land Revenue Act was also drafted.

Rural Reconstruction.

The number of villages selected for uplift work increased from 107 to 120 in 1349 F. The membership of the Rural Reconstruction Societies increased from 9,588 to 12,696. The aggregate amount of subscriptions collected from members remained practically the same (Rs. 11,940) as in 1348 F. The number of Co-operative Thrift and Credit Societies increased from 82 to 92 with a corresponding increase in membership which went up from 2,557 to 2,975. The working capital also increased from Rs. 2,50,137 to Rs. 2,71,855 and the owned capital from Rs. 1,29,411 to Rs. 1,34,269. In 1349 F. there were 29 Grain Banks in the selected villages and their number increased from 50 to 79. In the year under report, the quantity of grain stored in these banks increased from 46 to 138 candies. Six Rural Banks were started in different centres.

Protection

Legislative Department.

The following acts were passed during the year under report :—

(1) The Debt Conciliation Act; (2) The Land Mortgage Bank Act; (3) The Prevention of Alienation of Agricultural Land Act; (4) The Agricultural Produce Grading Act; (5) The Money-Lenders' Act; (6) The Workmen's Compensation Act; and (7) The Maternity Benefit Act.

At the close of the year a number of Bills were pending disposal.

Justice. The number of both civil and criminal disposable cases was 222,534 as against 212,867 in 1348 F. On the civil side, the average duration of regular original cases was 104 days as against 105 days in the previous year, while the average duration of original criminal cases was 21 days as against 20 days in the preceding year.

Police. During the year under report, there was a marked improvement in the communal situation though feelings were still embittered partly as a result of the machinations of certain pseudo-political organisations and partly due to the wave of stark and unabashed communalism that had swept over the country.

City Police.—The total strength of the City Police Force, including Officers, Constables, and establishment was 3,797. The percentage of literacy of the entire Force was 53.64 per cent as against 50.39 per cent in 1348 F. The total number of cognizable cases during the year was 26,487 as against 22,849 in 1348 F. The total expenditure on the Force amounted to Rs. 11,26,531 as against Rs. 10,40,288 in the previous year.

District Police.—The war involved many additional duties for the Police, and it was found necessary that some appointments should be retained in the interest of efficiency. The total number of cognizable cases reported in the Diwani and Sarf-e-Khas areas was 18,062 as against 17,336 in 1348 F. The percentage of cases convicted was 50. Serious offences against person and property decreased from 3,590 in 1348 F. to 3,038 in the year under report. Out of the 71 cadets (Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Head-Constables) who appeared for the final examination at the Police Training School, 68 were declared successful.

Jails. There were 4 Central and 12 District Jails in the Dominions. The Nizamabad Jail which was raised to the status of a Central Jail in the days of Satyagraha campaign was reverted to its former status, while the Aurangabad Jail retained its position as a Central Jail. There were 3,683 prisoners in Jails at the beginning of the year and 13,333 were admitted during the year. Of these, 13,548 were discharged, leaving 3,468 (3,410 males and 58 females) in confinement at the close of the year. The

daily average jail population was 3,446 as compared with 5,180 in 1348 F. The total gross expenditure on the Jail Department during the year, excluding the outlay by the P.W.D. on Jail buildings, was Rs. 6,96,279-4-11 as compared with Rs. 11,29,846-1-4 in the previous year. Deducting the income which amounted to Rs.2,64,766-15-10 the net expenditure on Jails during the year was Rs. 4,31,512-5-10 as against Rs. 9,11,743-0-9 in 1348 F.

Military.

Regular Forces.—In accordance with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's fixed policy to give every assistance in his power in the prosecution of the present war, simultaneously with ensuring the safety of his Dominions, the following steps were taken :—

(*a*) One battalion of Infantry was placed at the disposal of the Indian Government and is now employed in British India.

(*b*) Two additional battalions were to be raised ; of these, one had already reached the strength of a full battalion, but its training had not been completed at the close of the year.

(*c*) The raising of a Garrison Battalion in addition to the above two infantry battalions, was under consideration.

(*d*) A War reserve of officers was being built up and there were 34 cadets undergoing training at the Army Training School and 3 cadets at the Officers Training School, Mhow. These cadets at the conclusion of the prescribed course will be granted temporary commissions in the Regular Forces.

(*e*) A course of military training was held for volunteers from the Government Departments.

(*f*) Further assistance to the Government of India was offered by earmarking one Cavalry Regiment.

The Mominabad Cavalry Barracks were completed during the year and the 2nd (N.O.) H.I.S. Lancers occupied them in March, 1940. The New Military Central Hospital Building was completed and its opening ceremony was performed by H.H. the Prince of Berar in September 1940. The health of the troop was satisfactory. The budget estimate for 1349 F. amounted to Rs. 55,20,698 as compared to Rs. 55,08,410 for 1348 F.

Irregular Forces.—During the year under report, the strength of the Irregular Forces was 10,396 Foot and

1,240 Mounted as compared with 10,288 Foot and 1,240 Mounted in 1348 F. The cost of Irregular Forces amounted to Rs. 22,16,221-14-8 as against Rs. 20,81,815-3-5 in the previous year.

Production

Agriculture.

Rainfall and other seasonal conditions affecting agriculture in the year under report were unsatisfactory. The average fall of the South-West monsoon was 18.66″ or 6.33″ below the normal. Hence, Kharif and Abi were seriously affected and the yield was disappointing.

Research.—Plant-breeding work continued on five of the most important crops (rice, castor, wheat, cotton and jawar) of the State at the various Experimental Farms situated in the Dominions, with the object of evolving plants that would give an increased outturn of better quality.

Demonstration and Propaganda.—Practical demonstrations of technique, under conditions to which cultivators are accustomed, were given to them as usual through the establishment of Aided Farms and Demonstration Plots in their own villages. The demand for advice and help increased considerably with the result that the total area under new and improved varieties of crops increased to 9,04,415 acres in 1349 F.

Co-operative Societies.

The department registered 336 (279) societies. They consisted of 190 Thrift and Credit Societies, 26 Rural Reconstruction Societies, 16 Salary earners' Societies, 3 Thrift Societies, 17 Rural Banks, 4 Urban Banks, 75 Grain Banks, 1 House-building Society, 1 Sale Society and 3 societies of a miscellaneous character. Societies cancelled during the year numbered 15 as against 14 last year, and comprised 11 Thrift and Credit Societies, 3 Salary-earners' Societies and 1 Industrial Society. There were in all 3,958 (3,638) societies of all types in the Dominions, made up of 1 Dominion Bank, 40 Central Banks, 3,188 village Thrift and Credit Societies, 701 Non-Agricultural Societies and 27 societies in the British Administered Areas. Thus, there was a net increase of 320 Societies consisting of 279 village Thrift and Credit Societies and 41 Non-Agricultural Societies. Correspondingly, membership increased from 137,948 in 1348 F. to 154,412 in 1349 F. The working capital rose from Rs. 2,74,73,311 in 1348 F. to Rs. 2,77,56,935 in 1349 F. or an increase of Rs. 2,83,624.

The Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank received Rs. 7,45,226 in fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,71,938 from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 3,25,143 and Rs. 6,38,103 respectively. Rs. 9,35,210 and Rs. 2,03,509 were repaid out of fixed deposits to individuals and societies respectively, while repayments made from the savings and current accounts totalled Rs. 2,65,397 and Rs. 6,02,355 respectively. Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 5,02,083, while recoveries from them totalled Rs. 17,52,544 leaving Rs. 7,95,115 outstanding at the end of the year.

Veterinary.

The number of animals treated during the year at the Veterinary Hospitals, dispensaries and by officials on tour was 444,421 compared with 439,275 in 1348 F. The total number of inoculations given during the year was 224,410 as against 181,944 in 1348 F. 10,904 deaths from contagious diseases and 5,133 from other diseases were reported during the year against 8,645 and 3,931 respectively in the preceding year. The number of stallions at district stands and at the Hingoli Stud was 31 at the close of the year compared with 30 in the previous year. There were 63 breeding bulls at the end of the year.

Public Works (Irrigation and Buildings).

Total expenditure incurred on buildings and communications, during the year under report was Rs. 1,00,22,610 as against Rs. 1,34,95,236 in the previous year. Five new roads, measuring 63 miles in length were completed during the year under report. The total length of roads maintained by the Department was 5,029 miles $4\frac{1}{2}$ furlongs at the end of 1349 F. as against 4,855 miles 5 furlongs in 1348 F. The total expenditure under Irrigation during the year under report amounted to Rs. 20,91,079. Thirty Irrigation Works, each costing Rs. 10,000 or more, were either completed or were in progress during the year.

Commerce & Industries.

During the year under report, the number of factories on the register of the Department increased from 595 to 610. Two, however, were removed from the register. Out of 610 factories, 459 factories worked during the year and the remaining remained closed. Of the factories worked, 67 were perennial and 392 seasonal.

The Shahabad Cement Factory produced 125,987 tons of cement during the year as compared with 137,938 tons in the previous year. Its output for the past two

years has been slightly affected by competition from the Andhra Cement Factory.

The Nizam Sugar Factory at Bodhan worked successfully during the year and produced 10,451 tons of sugar.

The combined output of the Singareni, Tandur, Sasti and Kottagudium Collieries, was 1,317,744 tons.

The total number of cotton bales pressed during the year was 409,961 as against 245,692 in the previous year. The total number of presses in the Dominions was 100. The outturn of yarn and cloth amounted to 22,252,315 lbs. and 14,224,723 lbs. respectively, as against 21,141,190 and 15,049,936 lbs. respectively in 1348 F.

On the recommendation of the Commerce and Industries Department, the Industrial Trust Fund sanctioned loans of Rs. 50,925, Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 20,000 to the Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works, the Deccan Marble and Mining Co. Ltd., and to Messrs. Abdul Razzak (Azam Steam Press) respectively.

The Department's activities were concerned as usual with (1) the Industrial Laboratory, (2) the Industrial Engineering Section and (3) the Textile and Cottage Industries Section.

Mines and Quarries.

Coal mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., in the coal fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Bisesardas Daga in Sasti and Paoni Collieries. The outturn of the Collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of every one of them were 1,250,122 tons and Rs. 2,15,093-3-10 in 1349-50 F. as compared to 1,214,568 tons and Rs. 1,68,668-15-0 in 1348-49 F. During the year under report, there was an increase of 35,554 tons 2 cwts. in the output of coal compared with the previous year, and a corresponding increase of Rs. 46,424-4-10 in Royalty. The Deccan Marble and Mining Company had an output of 286 tons of Marble during 1349-50 F. for which a sum of Rs. 752-8-0 was recovered as Royalty. There were 27 quarries working during the year. The output was 2,785,000 sq. ft. of stone against 3,830,806 sq. ft. in the previous year. The quarrying fee realized amounted to Rs. 22,916-3-5 as against Rs. 30,087-9-6 in 1348 F.

Famine and Well Sinking.

The total cost of relief from the commencement to the end of 1349 Fasli, on various famine relief measures,

amounted to Rs. 13,78,188. This, with the total amount of Kharif and Rabi postponement of Rs. 10,15,372, and wet remissions of Rs. 9,63,876 came to Rs. 33,15,436. During the year under review, 360 wells (323 in Gulbarga and 37 in Osmanabad) were constructed as compared with 314 wells in the previous year. Survey work on 601 wells in the Famine area of Tuljapur and Parenda taluqs in Osmanabad District was undertaken. The total number of works required to be attended to came to 1,086. The expenditure of the Department was Rs. 6,06,564-10-4.

Communications

The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the close of the year was 5,029 miles as against 4,855 miles at the end of the previous year.

The Railway operated a total mileage of 1,359.8 miles (688 B.G. and 671.8 M.G.), out of which 58 miles were worked outside the Dominions on behalf of the Government of India. The total length of Railways within the Dominions was 1472.4 miles, including the lines owned and worked by Foreign Railways. The Mudkhed-Adilabad line, which was taken up for construction in 1348 F. made slow progress during the year due to heavy rains and outbreak of cholera. The war also impeded the progress since rails, etc., could not be obtained even at enhanced rates.

At the end of the year, the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3,952 with 281 buses and cars. The goods service operated with 53 lorries and 3 trailers.

The capital at charge at the end of the year was B.G. Rs. 14,76,28,334. The gross earnings amounted to Rs. 2,50,38,554 and the working expenses amounted to Rs. 1,18,29,684, thus the net earnings came to Rs. 1,32,08,870.

Postal Department.

The total number of Post Offices working at the end of the year was 1,110 as against 1,078 in 1348 Fasli, while the Mail Line mileage rose from 9,597 to 9,776 miles in 1349 Fasli. The total number of postal articles issued, including registered articles, was 35,536,599. In addition to this, 623,960 money orders of the total value of Rs. 1,18,58,156 were issued and yielded in commission Rs. 1,59,742. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 6,34,831-6-6

and Service Stamps worth Rs. 3,53,452-6-8 were sold. The balance at the credit of the Saving Bank Accounts was Rs. 84,82,802-2-7. The total income and expenditure of the Department during the year was Rs. 11,86,515-0-10 and Rs. 9,79,581-13-0 respectively, a balance of Rs. 2,06,933-3-10 which represented a solid profit to the Department.

Public Health

In the absence of correct returns, indications were that birth and death-rates in the various districts varied considerably—the birth-rate varying anywhere from 7.1 to 14.7 and the death-rate from 6.3 to 15.4, giving the average birth-rate of 9.5 and death-rate of 10. Infantile and maternal mortality rates were not available at all except for the city of Hyderabad, where a death-rate of 178 per thousand live-births was reported among infants under one year of age and 28.4 deaths among mothers for thousand births.

Fever alone accounted for 99,853 deaths or about 60 per cent. of the total during the year. This included a majority of deaths due to malaria. Other causes of mortality were small-pox with 2,759 deaths, plague with 11,615, dysentery and diarrhœa with 3,334 and cholera with 16,333. The total number of deaths recorded in the year was 1,64,567. Anti-malaria measures in the three heavily infected taluqs of Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jitur in Parbhani district, estimated to cost Rs. 15,000 recurring and Rs. 3,000 non-recurring, was sanctioned during the year for a period of 3 years.

Medical Relief.

The number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries remained the same as in 1348 F. (151). The Mental Hospital was transferred from the Central Jail, Hyderabad, to the old Reformatory buildings at Jalna. The total attendance of new patients treated at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions during the year was 3,097,490 as against 3,260,652 in the previous year. The number of new in-patients was 44,400 as compared with 45,106 last year. The number of new out-patients was 3,053,090 as against 3,215,546 recorded last year. The daily average attendance was 22,630 as against 23,496 in 1348 F. Surgical operations performed in all the medical institutions, during the year, numbered 120,265 as against 125,185 last year. During the year under report

20,692 women, including female children, received treatment as in-door patients as against 20,310 treated last year. 5,918 maternity cases were attended to in various hospitals and dispensaries as against 4,561 in the previous year.

Unani and Ayurvedic Departments.

H.E.H. the Nizam was pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Nizamia General Hospital on the 14th Dai 1349 F. The number of out-patients treated in the Hospital was 446,940 and in-patients 14,939. During the year there were 78 pupils on rolls in the Tibbiah College. Scholarships worth Rs. 2,071-1-11 were awarded to deserving students. There were 77 Unani Dispensaries under the control of the Local Funds. In addition to these, there were 24 aided Ayurvedic and Unani institutions. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries was 1,697,455 in Local Funds and 160,098 in aided dispensaries. The total amount spent on Government and Local Fund Dispensaries came to Rs. 4,22,085-13-0.

District Water Works.

During the year under report 14 schemes of Water Works costing Rs. 19,89,200 were sanctioned; 8 works were completed and maintained; and 15 works were in progress.

Hyderabad Water Works.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,54,367 and the important works carried out numbered 4. During the year, 364 new pipe connections were given. The total number of connections on the rolls at the end of the year was 18,304. Of these, 1,681 were metered.

Hyderabad City Drainage.

During the year, besides surveys undertaken for sub-branch sewers for connecting private houses, C.I.B. Quarters and other buildings, investigations for remodelling the drainage system of the Sultan Bazar area, and disconnecting the Secunderabad Sewage Disposal plant and the Railway Septic Tank near Chilkalguda, with a view to connecting them with the Hyderabad Outfall sewer, were carried out. The cost of estimates prepared for the latter two works amounted to Rs. 2,17,660 and Rs. 4,40,875 respectively. The number of houses connected with the sewerage system during the year was 869, thus bringing the total number of connections to 4,181.

Hyderabad City Improvement Board.

The major work of the Board consisted in slum clearance and construction of low rent sanitary houses. During 28 years of its existence, 29 localities covering an area of 1,259.62 acres have been improved by the Board at a

cost of Rs. 80,35,054. The total amount spent on the construction of low-rent houses was Rs. 39,98,502. The total number of buildings completed was 3,508. The Bachelors' Quarters were completed during the year under report and were given out on rent.

Local Funds Administration.

Most of the big towns have either been provided with essential civic amenities, e.g., Water Works, Cement Roads, Public Parks and New Grain Markets on modern hygienic lines or are in the process of receiving them. Local taxes were levied in 66 towns having a total population of 780,243. The total income, excluding loans and grants, was Rs. 16,34,456, showing an increase of Rs. 1,89,889 or 11.6 per cent. over the previous year's figures. The total expenditure, excluding repayments of loans and advances, was Rs. 16,12,163 as compared with Rs. 15,01,802 in 1348 F.

Hyderabad Municipality.

There was neither any enhancement in the rates of existing taxes nor fresh taxes were levied during the year under report. There were 91,135 houses within the Municipal limits during the year for which Rs. 2,51,199 were assessed. Annual taxes amounted to Rs. 5,85,436. The number of electric lamps installed was 10,456 during the year 1349 F., and the expenditure on street lighting amounted to approximately Rs. 2 lakhs. Ten radio sets were provided in different Mohallas of the City. The number of births registered during 1349 F. was 7,740 as against 6,324 in 1348 F. The number of deaths registered was 8,182 as against 5,877 in 1348 F.

Public Instruction

Osmania University.

The year 1349 F. saw the completion of the permanent building of the Arts College, and its opening ceremony was performed by H.E.H. on the 29th Dai, 1349 Fasli. The total number of students on the rolls of the University at the end of the year, including the constituent colleges, was 2,314. This was the highest enrolment so far attained and was a welcome sign of the popularity of higher education in the Dominions.

Education Department.

There was an increase of 118 schools and 14,474 pupils. The total number of schools of all types and grades was 5,342 as against 5,224 in 1348 F., while the number of pupils was 399,170 as against 384,696 in the previous year. In addition, there were, in 1349 F., 1,182 private

schools with 34,480 pupils. The total expenditure incurred on education (excluding collegiate education) amounted to Rs. 93,81,585 as against Rs. 84,28,399 in 1348 Fasli.

Scouting and Girl Guides.

In 1349 F., there were 205 Scout Troops with a strength of 5,988 scouts, rovers, scouters, cubs, etc., as against 194 troops with 5,530 scouts in the previous year. The number of guides and blue-birds, rangers and guiders, etc., at the close of the year was 3,839 as against 3,502 in 1348 Fasli.

Technical & Vocational Education.

A scheme for the establishment of a Central School of Arts and Crafts received the sanction of Government and awaited the royal assent at the end of the year. During the year, proposals for the establishment of two Agricultural High Schools, one in Telingana and the other in Mahratwada, were submitted to Government.

Literature and Press.

During the year under report, 700 books were published as against 613 in the previous year. Besides these, 133 publications were issued from the Government Press. The Translation Bureau and the Dairat-ul-Maarif each published 10 books.

Finance

Government Income and Expenditure.

The year began with an opening balance of Rs. 284.26 lakhs as against 281.36 lakhs in 1348 F., while total ordinary receipts and expenditure from current Revenues including Departmental Balances amounted to Rs. 927.26 and Rs. 880.84 lakhs leaving a surplus of Rs. 46.42 lakhs as against the surplus of Rs. 31.04 lakhs in 1348 Fasli.

Mint.

During the year under report gold weighing 445.21 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 22,101-2-11 through the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay. 1,641 gold coins of various descriptions were minted. No bar silver was purchased during the year and no silver coins were minted. 3,092,000 square one anna nickel coins of the value of Rs. 1,93,250 were minted. No copper, tin or zinc was purchased or were bronze coins minted during the year under report.

Paper Currency.

Total notes worth Rs. 16,31,25,623 were in circulation on the 30th Aban 1349 F. The ten-rupee notes represented nearly 74 per cent of the total number of pieces in circulation.

Constitutional Affairs

Among the more important cases in the sphere of External relations, which were dealt with by the Department during the year under report were :—(1) Certain questions regarding the Bezwada-Masulipatam Railway Extension ; (2) Retrocession of Jurisdiction over Railway lands within the Dominions ; (3) Memorial Rules promulgated by the Government of India ; (4) H.E. the Crown Representative's Police Force ; (5) Economic and other Central Legislation affecting Indian States ; (6) The State's Claim of the Matches, Excise from Secunderabad ; (7) Amendments to the Indian Railway Act, 1890 ; (8) India Act XXXIII of 1939 (regarding maximum and minimum rates and fares) ; (9) Rules under the Defence of India Act ; and (10) Civil Aviation in Indian States. The question of revision of the Indian States Forces Scheme was also examined from the constitutional point of view. The most important work undertaken by the Internal Section of the Department during the year 1349 F. was the security, from the constitutional point of view, of the draft enactments concerning Local Government.

Information Bureau.

The outbreak of war entailed certain additional burdens on the Bureau, as special steps had to be adopted to counteract the effects of enemy propaganda. A scheme for simultaneous publication in Urdu, Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and English of a monthly periodical to be called HYDERABAD INFORMATION, which would faithfully mirror the progress, achievements and activities of H.E.H.'s Government, was passed by Government during the year and the necessary staff was appointed.

The total number of statements of all kinds issued by the Bureau, in 1349 Fasli, was 565 as compared with 454 in 1348 Fasli, showing an increase of 111 statements. This total comprised 26 Communiques ; 114 Press Notes ; 380 Notifications and 45 Departmental Reports and Reviews. Of the total number of 565 statements issued, 156 related to the war. In addition to the above, 153 journalists and others were supplied with publicity material relating to Hyderabad.

Wireless and Broadcasting.

With a view to extending broadcasting in the State, a medium-wave transmitting station at Aurangabad was completed during the year under report.

Altogether 114 speakers took part and 306 talks were broadcast in 1349 F. 25 plays were broadcast in general programme and 60 features and sketches in children's programme. During the year under review, classical and light music received their due share. The programme of light music included 1,700 ghazals, 330 thumris, 258 dadras, 210 geets, 30 duets, 7 musical features and one opera. In all 271 male artists and 42 female artists took part. Studio Orchestra played 292 ' gats,' of which 117 were classical and 175 of popular music.

Miscellaneous

Ecclesiastical Department.

During the year under report permission was granted for the construction of, or the carrying out of repairs to 52 temples. 6 new Temples and Dharamsalas were constructed. Permission was also given for the repairs and construction of 15 old mosques, dargahs and ashoorkhanas. One Idgah and 11 new mosques were constructed in 1349 Fasli. Churches and Mission schools repaired or constructed numbered 5.

Electricity (City and Districts).

The number of street-lighting points increased from 8,362 to 10,656 during the year 1349 F. During 1349 F., the Department constructed its first 'Outdoor' sub-station at Toli Chowki. Two old style sub-stations were enlarged. Five new Pole-type transformers were erected at the Agricultural Farm, Shamshabad. At the end of the year there were in all 110 sub-stations. The growth in the number of consumers was satisfactory. The net increase was 7.2 per cent. over the total number connected at the end of 1348 F. Despite adverse conditions brought about by the war, the Department maintained a very steady rate of progress.

The number of district towns electrified remain the same as in the previous year (8).

Statistics Gazetteer.

The Department published 17 publications, in addition to the Dominion maps and Statistical wall sheets. Thirty important periodical reports were issued by the Department in 1349 F. The quinquennial Census of live-stock was taken between 22nd and 28th Isfandar, 1349 F. The quinquennial Labour and Wages Census was also taken along with the Live-stock Census. The total Budget grant for the Department amounted to Rs. 75,000. The expenditure of the Department came to Rs. 57,587.

Archæology. Several new monuments and prehistoric sites were surveyed and explored during the year under report. In Gulbarga district an extensive field of avenues was discovered. In the Nalgonda district several prehistoric sites were surveyed for the first time. At Yelleshwaram in the Nalgonda district a presumably Buddhist site was discovered.

Government Central Press. The total working expenses of the Press came to Rs. 4,52,330-13-6 as against Rs. 4,54,064-11-3 in the previous year. The earnings of the Press were Rs. 3,80,690-5-1 as against Rs. 3,65,632-2-3 in 1348 Fasli.

Stationery. The value of new stock purchased during the year totalled Rs. 8,67,820 against Rs. 6,27,275 in the previous year. The stock that remained on hand at the close of the year was valued at Rs. 2,68,862 against Rs. 1,25,051.

Nizamiah Observatory. The total number of earthquakes recorded by the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 146. Forty-six occultations of stars by the moon were observed—Disappearances 37, Reappearances 9. The total rainfall recorded from 1939 October to September 1940, was 29.17″. The heaviest rainfall recorded in a single day was 2.26″.

Geological Survey. During the year 1349 F. Geological Survey work was continued in parts of Nalgonda and Gulbarga districts. A total area of about 2,600 sq. miles had been geologically examined.

Iron ore Resources of the Hyderabad State. The Department, in the course of its survey, discovered extensive occurrences of iron ores in Nirmal, Yelgadaw, Utnoor, Laxettipet, Chinnur, and Sirpur taluks of Asifabad District; Armor, Kamareddi, Yellareddi and Gandhari Jagir in Nizamabad District; Kushtagi taluq of Raichur District; and Parkal, Jugtial and Sircilla of Karimnagar District.

CHAPTER I

Physical and Political Geography

SECTION I.

Physical Features, etc.

1. *Vide* pages 1 to 15 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION II

Historical Summary

2. *Vide* pages 15 to 22 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION III

Form of Administration

3. *Vide* pages 22 to 28 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government.

SECTION IV

Civil Divisions

4. *Vide* pages 28 to 34 of the Decennial Report from 1322 to 1331 F., on the Administration of H.E.H. the Nizam's Government for past history; and *vide* para 2 part I, para 2, table II, part II, and table I (page 262) of part II of the Census Report of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (1931) for present Civil Divisions.

SECTION V

Details of the Census for 1931

5. Refer to the Census Report 1931 on H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions.

CHAPTER II.

Collection of Revenue

SECTION (A).

Land Revenue.

Total Revenue.

The land revenue from ryotwari including ijara, peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and from miscellaneous items including poisonous drugs, both on account of current demand and previous arrears and excess collections, amounted to Rs. 2,96,49,961, representing a decline of Rs. 35,774 or 0.12 per cent., compared with the land revenue of 1348 Fasli. The decline may be attributed to the fact that the total rainfall averaged 25.67 inches—a decrease of 5.78 inches from normal. The rainfall was, moreover, untimely and uneven. Agricultural conditions therefore were not satisfactory as the Kharif and Rabi crops suffered.

Villages.

The total number of villages in the Dominions including Samasthans, Jagirs, etc., was 19,130.

Area: Occupied, unoccupied parampoke or unassessed waste.

The State comprises an area of 82,698 sq. miles or 52,962,720 acres, of which the total Diwani area is 31,340,888 acres or 59.22 per cent. of the whole area of the State and the remaining 21,585,832 acres belongs to the Sarf-e-Khas, Paigahs, Jagirs, etc. Of the Diwani area, 23,282,726 acres or 74.29 per cent. is arable and comprises 12,747,266 acres in the Marathwada and 10,535,460 acres in the Telingana. The actual area under cultivation in the year under report was 21,730,798 acres which is 93.55 per cent. of the total culturable area. This shows an increase of 76,419 acres compared with the occupied area in 1348 Fasli. In Telingana, the percentage of occupied area was less than in Marathwada being 86.45 against 99.02. The proportion of cultivated land to culturable land was highest in the Marathwada districts of Aurangabad, Bir, Nander and Osmanabad and the Telingana district of Karimnagar. The higher proportion in Marathwada is due to the fact that there is less wet cultivation in Marathwada than in Telingana.

There were 10,721 laoni applications and the area applied for aggregated 154,419 acres with an assessment of Rs. 1,46,319. Of these applications 2,566 were approved and the laoni of an area of 11,825 acres with an assessment of Rs. 30,872 was sanctioned. Area brought under Laoni.

An increase in the total number of occupants or landholders, including pattedars, joint-pattedars, and shikmidars was registered, the holdings increasing from 1,278,280 in 1348 Fasli to 1,287,094 in the year under report, or by 8,814. There was an increase of 3,205 landholders in the Marathwada and 5,609 in the Telingana. The average holding in the Marathwara (20.19 acres dry and 0.46 acres wet land) is much larger than in the Telingana (11.85 acres dry and 1.56 acres wet land) but the average assessment per holding is much lower. In the Marathwada the average area of holding ranged from nearly 17 acres in Bir District to nearly 30 acres in Osmanabad District, and in the Telingana from nearly 7 acres in the Nizamabad District to 27 acres in the Baghat District. The average assessment per acre in the Marathwara was Rs. 1-2-1 for dry land and Rs. 5-12-8 for wet and in the Telingana Rs. 0-13-8 for the former and Rs. 12-7-0 for the latter. The highest average assessment per acre in the districts of Marathwara for dry land was Rs. 1-9-3 (Nander District) and for wet land was Rs. 9-4-8 (Gulbarga District). Whereas in the Telingana districts the highest average assessment per acre for dry land was Rs. 1-5-11 (Medak District) and for wet land Rs. 19-5-7 (Nizamabad District). Holdings.

The total ryotwari assessment in the year under report was Rs. 3,55,44,328 as against Rs. 3,54,41,177 in 1348 Fasli showing an increase of Rs. 1,03,151 or 0.29 per cent. This was due to revision settlement and change of crops. The assessment on dry lands was Rs. 2,07,74,484 and on wet lands Rs. 1,47,69,844. Remissions were granted to the extent of Rs. 80,95,676 in the Telingana and Rs. 9,39,060 in the Marathwada totalling Rs. 90,34,736 or 25.41 per cent. of the assessment, an increase of 8.33 per cent. as compared with the remissions granted in 1348 Fasli. The remissions were of two kinds, the usual seasonal remissions which amounted to Rs. 72,86,009 and the special remissions, in view of the existing economic depression, of (*a*) annas three in the rupee on *ekfasla* lands under tanks amounting to Rs. 8,73,898 and (*b*) Land Revenue: Current Demand, Collections and Balance under all the heads of Land Revenue.

annas ten and pies eight in the rupee on lands under wells prior to 1317 Fasli, amounting to Rs. 8,74,829 (total Rs. 17,48,727).

Deducting remissions the net assessment amounted to Rs. 2,65,09,592 and including Rs. 9,77,594 on account of Sivai Jamabandi 'Shumul' the total demand was Rs. 2,74,87,186 as against Rs. 3,07,17,027 for 1348 Fasli which represents a decrease of Rs. 32,29,841 or 10.51 per cent. The collections out of the current demand amounted to Rs. 2,61,35,018 or 95.08 per cent. of the total demand. The sum of Rs. 14,979 or 0.05 per cent. was written off as irrecoverable leaving a sum of Rs. 13,37,189 in arrears. Excess collections amounted to Rs. 27,618.

The total demand on account of peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees, miscellaneous items (including poisonous drugs) and Sivai Jamabandi 'Shumul' amounted to Rs. 16,18,855 of which Rs. 13,70,140 was collected and Rs. 35,479 written off as irrecoverable leaving an outstanding arrears of Rs. 2,13,236 at the close of the year.

Land Revenue: Arrears, Demand, Collections, and Balance under all the heads of Land Revenue.

Of the previous arrears of ryotwari including Sivai Jamabandi 'Shumul' amounting to Rs. 76,66,853 the sum of Rs. 19,65,203 was collected and Rs. 11,63,287 written off as irrecoverable. This left the sum of Rs. 45,38,363 as arrears.

The demand on account of previous arrears including Sivai Jamabandi 'Shumul' of the heads peshkush and panmaqta, fruit trees and miscellaneous items (including poisonous drugs) amounted to Rs. 16,68,109 of which Rs. 1,42,810 was collected and Rs. 11,284 written off as irrecoverable leaving Rs. 15,14,015 as arrears.

The total outstanding arrears of the year under report and of previous years under all the heads of 'Land Revenue' amounted to Rs. 76,02,803 as against Rs. 92,68,673 at the close of 1348 Fasli.

SECTION (B).

Survey and Settlement.

Original Survey.

Cadastral survey operations were undertaken and completed in 22 Diwani and 21 Jagir villages or a total of 43 consisting of 15,619 fields, covering an area of 1,11,404-26 acres. The total cost amounted to Rs. 2,81,519-10-8.

The Traverse Party completed the theodolite survey of 23 Jagir villages with 95 Mazras and of 14 villages of the Boath Taluq, covering a measurement of 906.76 linear miles with an expenditure of Rs. 63,644-15-3, the average being less than that of the last year. Traverse Survey.

Original classification was carried out in 22 Khalsa and 12 Jagir villages covering an area of 82,469 acres and 7 guntas at a cost of Rs. 73,060-12-7. Classification.

A total of 328 revision and original settlement rates were introduced in 195 Khalsas and 133 Jagir villages. Announcement of Rates.

On the expiry of the period of first settlement, the revision work had also been taken up, but in view of the world depression, and the continued unsatisfactory economic condition of the Ryots the Government decided to extend the settlement period in 19 taluqas, whose field work was completed and to issue *Shetwars* on the basis of the previous year. In addition to this, for the past several years the Government have sanctioned remissions of revenue. Under the circumstances the revision work of Taluqs where the period of settlement had already expired was postponed.

The total cost of the Department was Rs. 3,48,445-11-3 which gives a credit balance of Rs. 15,205-10-0 and shows a decrease of Rs. 1,21,640 as compared with 1347 Fasli. Cost.

The expenditure on the Jagir Survey and Settlement establishment amounted to Rs. 1,01,111-1-11 and the charges collected amounted to Rs. 1,71,900-5-9 showing a saving of Rs. 70,789-3-10. Jagir Survey.

SECTION (C).

Inam Settlement.

During the year Inams assessed at a total revenue of Rs. 1,62,000-7-7 were continued in perpetuity. A sum of Rs. 3,325-1-10 was levied as pan and haq-i-malikana payable to Government. State grants the revenue from which totalled Rs. 27,378-1-10 were resumed to Khalsa. Results of Inam Enquiries.

The following statement will show the details of continuance, haq-i-malikana and resumption :—

Nature of the maash	Total revenue of the maashes claimed	Revenue of the maash continued	Pan and haqi-malikana	Amount withheld
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1. Jagirs ..	1,76,469 2 0	1,48,865 2 3	3,097 7 11	24,506 5 0
2. Maqtas ..	556 10 3	356 10 3	200 0 0	..
3. Inam lands ..	9,311 5 9	6,983 11 9	28 0 0	2,299 10 0
4. Seri lands ..	2,039 14 5	1,467 12 5	..	572 2 0
5. Rusums ..	2,658 0 11	2,658 0 11	..	..
6. Cash ..	867 0 0	867 0 0	..	..
7. Compensation of Abkari ..	1,604 0 0	1,604 0 0	..	..
Total ..	1,93,506 1 4	1,62,802 7 7	3,325 7 11	27,378 1 10

During the year under report 39 muntakhabs were issued by sanction of H.E.H. or other competent authorities as against 63 issued during the previous year, the details being as follows :—

Authority	Original	Review	Total
1. His Exalted Highness	13	..	13
2. Nazim Atiyat	2	..	2
3. Subedars	17	..	17
4. Taluqdars	7	..	7
Total ..	39	..	39

Case Work. 70 cases were pending at the beginning of 1349 Fasli in the Nizamat Atiyat and 194 fresh cases were admitted during the course of the year bringing the total up to 264 of which 167 were disposed of and 97 remained pending.

SECTION (D)

Excise.

Special Feature. (NOTE.—*The figures in brackets are for the year* 1348 *Fasli*)

The new system introduced in the State under which every shop is sold separately by public auction an a

tree-tax is levied has now remained in force throughout the Dominions of H.E.H. the Nizam for four years with satisfactory results.

Country liquor.

The number of country liquor shops was reduced from 3,279 to 3,066, a reduction of 6.49 per cent. and the consumption increased from 271,872 to 312,537 proof gallons. In the year 1348 Fasli an abnormal fall in the consumption of country liquor (more than 90,000 proof gallons) had occurred due to riots and adverse economic conditions. The increased consumption in 1349 Fasli is still less than the consumption registered in 1347 Fasli by 49,423 proof gallons. The revenue from country liquor was Rs. 37,33,011 (35,89,155) showing an increase of Rs. 1,43,856 or about 4 per cent. There is, however, a general tendency amongst the public to lead an abstemious life on moral and ethical grounds.

Gulmohwa.

Gulmohwa was collected for the distillers in the district of Nizamabad and thirteen taluqs of other districts. The total revenue from gulmohwa amounted to Rs. 3,84,555 (4,40,496), a decrease of Rs. 55,941. The decrease is due to smaller quantities of gulmohwa being used for distillation which lowered the amount of the royalty, and the fall in the consumption of liquor in Secunderabad which decreased the amount of the *Thalbharte* duty.

Foreign liquor.

The number of licenses issued for all kinds of foreign liquor shops was 115. The consumption of locally made foreign liquor amounted to 11,756 (10,057) proof gallons, or an increase of 1,699 proof gallons. The quantity of imported foreign liquor was 12,273 (10,415) proof gallons. The consumption of beer which was also imported, was 107,934 (94,204) gallons. The total revenue derived from foreign liquor amounted to Rs. 2,91,614 (2,10,601) giving an increase of Rs. 81,013.

Toddy.

The Government revenue from Sendhi was Rs. 1,30,52,499 (1,32,88,019) a decrease of Rs. 2,35,520 or 1.7 per cent. The total number of Sendhi shops inclusive of jagir shops was 8,353 as against 8,544 or a decrease of 191 shops or 2.23 per cent. The number of trees tapped for Sendhi throughout the Dominions was 3,018,794 as against 2,976,889, showing an increase of 41,905 or 1.4 per cent.

Opium.

The consumption of opium amounted to 6,356 as against 6,462 in 1348 Fasli, showing a decrease of 106 seers. The number of shops was reduced from 637 to 631. The total collection amounted to Rs. 9,58,654 as

against Rs. 9,90,841 in 1348 Fasli, a decrease of Rs. 32,187. The number of Ganja Shops auctioned was 673 as against 670 in 1348 Fasli, of which 19 worked under restricted supplies. The quantity of Ganja sold was 10,234 as against 9,436 in 1348 Fasli, showing an increase of 798 seers. The total revenue from Ganja and allied drugs amounted to Rs. 5,63,385, as against Rs. 5,18,931, which gives an increase of Rs. 44,454.

Revenue. The total Government revenue from the Abkari Department in the year 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,93,21,243 as against Rs. 1,93,25,672, registering thus a decrease of Rs. 4,429. The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,93,92,651 as against Rs. 1,93,62,654 in 1348 Fasli, consisting of Rs. 1,92,43,207 under current demand and Rs. 1,49,444 of arrears. The total revenue of Diwani, Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak, Paigahs and Jagirs for which the Abkari Department is responsible amounted to Rs. 2,57,87,197 as against 2,58,73,021 in 1348 Fasli.

Government Alcohol Factory. The Government Alcohol Factory, Kamareddy, worked throughout the year except during the month of Thir, in one shift on a restricted scale, and issued 134,327 proof gallons of liquor, 165 gallons of rectified spirit and 1,961 gallons of denatured spirit. Owing to the increased issues of liquor and spirits the Factory was able to show a reasonable margin of profit.

Offences. The number of offences of all kinds was 12,419 as compared with 11,563 in 1348 Fasli. Of these 738 cases as against 706 in 1348 Fasli were of illicit distillation.

The incidence of consumption and revenue under various heads and the incidence of taxation as a whole together with the number of shops per 10,000 of population are as under :—

Item	Incidence of consumption per 100 of population	Incidence of revenue per head of population	No. of shops per 10,000 of population
		Rs.	
Country Liquor ..	2.16 proof gallons	0.26	2.1
Sendhi	..	1.2	5.5
Opium	3.5 tolas	0.066	0.43
Ganja	5.6 ,,	0.039	0.46

Incidence of taxation under all heads per head of population was Rs. 0-7-0.

SECTION (E).

Forests.

Forest Areas.

The percentage of the Forest Area to the total area of the Dominions during the year was 11.47. The total area of the reserved, protected, and open forests during the years 1348 and 1349 was as detailed below :—

	1348 F. Sq. miles	1349 F. Sq. miles
Reserved ..	388.78	1222.30
Protected ..	7912.00	7397.32
Open ..	1216.09	869.22

Demarcation.

The total length of the external boundary lines newly demarcated and repaired was 14,901.25 miles at a cost of Rs. 4,732. Similarly, internal demarcation of a total length of 1088.46 miles was effected at a cost of Rs. 906.

Working Plans.

The total area under the sanctioned working plans and provisional felling schemes was 5787.61 sq. miles, which is 60.95 per cent. of the total forest area.

Communications and Buildings.

New forest roads of a total length of 146 miles and one furlong were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 57,349 mainly in the then scarcity affected areas of Karimnagar, Asifabad, Nirmal and Nizamabad Divisions for providing relief to agriculturists and labourers. Out of the total cost incurred Rs. 50,504 were provided from Famine Relief Fund. Bridle paths of a length of 6 miles and 1 furlong were constructed at a cost of Rs. 75. The amount spent on the construction of new buildings during the year was Rs. 8,989; seventeen wells were sunk and constructed at a cost of Rs. 3,027, out of which Rs. 2,000 were provided from the Famine Relief Fund.

Offences.

The number of Forest Offences pending at the commencement of the year was 4341, and 3082 fresh cases were reported, making a total of 7423. Of these, 3383 were disposed of leaving a balance of 4040 cases at the close of the year. Conviction was obtained in 8 cases and 3101 were compounded and 274 were withdrawn.

Protection from fire.

The total area in which fire protection was attempted was 781,318 acres. Of these 770,859 acres were successfully protected at a cost of Rs. 12,573, the percentage of success being 98.6.

Protection from cattle.

Out of a total forest area of 9488.84 sq. miles, 667.51 sq. miles were absolutely closed to all the animals for grazing during the year. 8,113.81 sq. miles were

open to all the animals excluding the goats. The revenue collected from grazing was Rs. 1,66,349 as against Rs. 1,59,446 in the previous year.

Sylvicultural operations. In areas under regeneration coppice shoots and seedlings progressed satisfactorily. In Medak and Mahaboobnagar Divisions, a set-back occurred on account of the failure of the rains in the latter part of the year.

Exploitation. The area exploited in 1349 Fasli under different systems was 47,094 acres.

Revenue and Expenditure. The revenue realised during the year by the sale of major produce through all agencies was Rs. 7,30,519 against Rs. 7,50,177, the closure of Mancheriyal Depot being responsible for the decrease. The income from minor produce was Rs. 5,96,472 against Rs. 4,84,717 of the previous year, and the income from miscellaneous items was Rs. 73,936 against Rs. 61,291 in 1348 Fasli. Thus the total income of the above three items was Rs. 14,01,230 as against Rs. 12,96,375. The expenditure under conservancy amounted to Rs. 2,07,587, out of which Rs. 60,700 had been provided from Famine Funds, and the remaining Rs. 1,46,987 were met from General Revenues. The cost of the establishment was Rs. 7,78,832.

The arrears outstanding at the commencement of the year amounted to Rs. 1,94,799, of which Rs. 6,513 were written off and Rs. 30,678 were recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,57,608.

SECTION (F).

Customs.

Customs revenue is influenced to a great extent by agricultural conditions prevailing. Rainfall and other seasonal conditions during the year were unsatisfactory. The estimated outturn of the Kharif Crop was 7½ annas against 8¼ annas in the previous year, while the Rabi Crop was 8½ annas against 8 annas in the preceding year. With the exception of ground-nuts, there was a noticeable decrease in the area under all the other principal crops, partly due to the vagaries of the monsoon and partly to a lack of confidence in the ability to secure markets for agricultural produce. The enhancement in the prices of agricultural commodities that was noticed, with the outbreak of war was only a temporary phase and the prices were again at their lowest level in the months of May and June 1940.

The total customs revenue amounted to Rs. 1,50,22,000 as against Rs. 1,29,41,000, the increase being Rs. 20,81,000 or 16.1 per cent. The average revenue for the 5 years ending 1348 Fasli was Rs. 1,29,58,000 and the revenue of the year exceeded this average by Rs. 20,64,000 or by 15.9 per cent. Towards the total revenue thus realised, imports contributed Rs. 76,72,000 or 51 per cent. and exports Rs. 73,50,000 or 49 per cent. The revenue from rail-borne trade amounted to Rs. 1,19,55,000 or 79.5 per cent. and from road-borne trade, to Rs. 30,67,000 or 20.5 per cent. Miscellaneous receipts amounted to Rs. 18,000. Including commodities passed free of duty the total value of imports was Rs. 16,60,55,000 and of exports Rs. 16,86,35,000.

On the customs revenue, the incidence of taxation per head of population was Rs. 1-0-8, while the value of trade *per capita* amounted to Rs. 23-2-11.

Under imports, the principal increases were under piece-goods-handloom (Rs.1,51,000), rice and paddy (Rs.1,22,000), cotton piece-goods (Rs. 1,10,000), petrol (Rs. 52,000), Gur (Rs. 47,000), Kerosene Oil (Rs. 29,000), manufactured iron and steel (Rs. 28,000) and Cocoanuts and Khopra (Rs. 28,000) while there were noticeable decreases under miscellaneous food-grains (Rs. 1,43,000), Sugar (Rs. 61,000) and Salt (Rs. 51,000).

Under exports, the principal increases were under cotton (Rs. 12,02,000), Castor seed (Rs. 3,25,000), Cotton seed (Rs. 2,07,000), Ground-nut oil (Rs. 1,53,000), Jawar (Rs. 47,000), other oils (Rs. 38,000), Bajra (Rs. 38,000) and Horned Cattle and other animals (Rs. 37,000), while there were considerable decreases under ground-nuts, Shelled (Rs. 3,84,000), miscellaneous food-grains (Rs. 1,02,000), Ground-nuts, unshelled (Rs. 78,000) and oil-cakes (Rs. 59,000).

The total value of goods imported free of duty amounts to Rs. 1,24,04,000 and of goods exported free of duty to Rs. 1,42,20,000. Under imports, the principal increases were under old gunnies (Rs. 7,30,000), Books and printed matter (Rs. 3,01,000), Manures (Rs. 1,04,000), Chemicals for industrial purposes (Rs. 1,02,000), Cotton (Rs. 86,000), Dyes and Tanning substances (Rs. 59,000), Machinery (Rs. 59,000) and Metal Ingots, Sheets, etc. (54,000), while under exports there were marked increases under piece-goods, manufactured in the Spinning

Weaving Mills (Rs. 25,32,000), Cigarettes (Rs. 6,31,000), Yarn and Twist manufactured in local mills (Rs. 2,79,000), Cotton and Silk hand-loom piece-goods (Rs. 1,02,000), Green Chillies, Onion, Garlic, etc. (Rs. 67,000) and Book and printed matter (Rs. 39,000). The total value of special exemptions extended to particular bodies, institutions, etc., under special orders amounted to Rs. 2,12,09,000.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Department amounted to Rs. 21,49,000 and the incidence of expenditure to the revenue was 14.3 per cent.

Match excise. Although the income derived from excise duty on matches is not included in the customs revenue, the Department is responsible for the collection of this duty. The income from Excise duty on matches for the twelve months ending September 1940 was B.G. Rs. 6,24,000. An additional Cottage Factory was established during the year, which brought the total number of factories to eleven.

SECTION (G).

Registration.

The number of Registration Offices continued to be 176, in all, as in the previous year. The total number of registered documents rose from (41,699) to (43,253) during the year indicating an increase of (1,554) or 3.7 per cent., while their value decreased from Rs. 3,99,53,495 to Rs. 3,81,71,664, representing a decrease of 4.5 per cent. The expenditure of the department rose from Rs. 2,27,794 to Rs. 2,32,586. The income from registration aggregated to Rs. 4,45,143 as compared with Rs. 4,31,324 in the previous year.

SECTION (H).

Stamps.

During the year under report, the income under stamps was Rs. 22,66,068-6-10 in the Diwani Area and Rs. 14,299-8-0 in the Residency jurisdiction, aggregating to Rs. 22,80,367-14-10. The value of the stamps sold during the year was as follows :—

Kinds of Stamps	Value in O.S. Rs.
Stamps ..	6,11,271 14 0
Court Fee and Process fee Stamps ..	12,93,760 8 0

Hundi Stamps ..	115	4	0
Adhesive Stamps ..	10,484	12	0
Sale of Receipts Stamps	52,100	0	0
Total ..	19,67,732	6	0

The value of stamps supplied to different areas was as follows :—

Area	Value in O.S. Rs.		
Diwani ..	28,88,635	4	4
Jagirs	1,26,153	9	2
Residency Illaqa ..	14,299	8	0
Total ..	30,29,088	5	6

SECTION (I).

Court of Wards.

Estates under supervision.

There were 45 estates under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of 1348 Fasli. During the year 1349 Fasli, six more estates were taken over making the total number 51.

Proposals for estates being placed under the management of the Court of Wards.

At the beginning of the year, the number of applications for supervision, pending decision at the hands of Government, was 21. During the year 1349 Fasli 11 more applications were received, raising the number of applications under disposal to 32. Of this, 7 were sanctioned, and 2 were rejected. Thus the number of applications pending disposal was 23.

Nature of Estates.

The estates which remained under the supervision of the Court of Wards at the close of the year include 42 Jagirs, 2 Maqtas, 1 Rusoom, 4 Pattadaris and 2 Samasthans.

Survey and Settlement.

At the close of 1348 Fasli the total number of villages under supervision was 404¼. As a result of the Inam enquiries pertaining to the Sayeed-ud-Dowla and Nasir-uddin Ghalib estates, 4 villages were resumed to Khalsa. Nine villages were taken charge of due to the establishment of control over 7 new estates. Thus at the end of 1349 Fasli 409¼ villages were in charge of the Court of Wards Department. Of these 243¼

villages were settled and 45 were under revision. Survey and settlement reports of 91 villages were under compilation and those of 4 villages were sanctioned. The survey and settlement reports of 7 villages were sanctioned but new rates were yet to be announced. 19 villages still remained unsurveyed.

(*a*) *Debts due to the Two-Anna Fund.*—At the close of the year 1348 Fasli the amount of loans advanced to some of the estates from the 2-anna fund was Rs. 1,58,695. There was no change throughout the year.

(*b*) *Outside Liabilities.*—(1) *Referred to Civil Courts*—78 suits of the value of Rs. 21,92,022 were pending disposal in the Civil Courts at the end of 1348 Fasli. Eleven fresh suits of the value of Rs. 5,34,336 were preferred in 1349 Fasli raising the value of the suits to Rs. 27,26,358. Of this, (18) suits of the value of Rs. 5,74,720 were dismissed and 6 suits of the value of Rs. 1,63,918 were decreed. Thus 65 suits of the value of Rs. 19,87,720 were pending disposal at the end of 1349 Fasli.

(2) *Referred to the Court of Wards.*—At the end of 1348 Fasli 45 suits of the value of Rs. 16,61,026 were pending disposal in the Court of Wards. In 1349 Fasli, 6 suits of the value of Rs. 38,483 were preferred raising the value of the suits to Rs. 16,99,509. During the year 12 suits of the value of Rs. 11,52,129 were dismissed and a suit of the value of Rs. 1,200 was admitted. Thus 38 suits of the value of Rs. 5,46,180 were pending disposal at the end of 1349 Fasli.

Finance of the Estates.

Income and Expenditure.—The figures of income and expenditure of the estates under supervision during 1349 Fasli as compared with those of 1348 Fasli, are as follows :—

Heads.	1348 F. Rs.	1349 F. Rs.
Opening Balance ..	.. 13,11,432	7,71,302
Receipts ..	.. 30,57,963	22,56,710
Total	.. 43,69,395	30,28,012
Expenditure ..	.. 33,82,778	24,29,405
Closing Balance ..	.. 9,86,617	5,98,607

The fees and management charges of the Court of Wards for supervising estates during 1349 Fasli are compared below with the figures relating to 1348 Fasli :— Fees and Management charges of the Court of Wards.

Heads.	1348 F.	1349 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Opening Balance	..	..
Excess Expenditure	29,777	69,162
Income	2,67,372	1,30,953
Income minus Excess Expenditure	2,37,595	61,791
Expenditure	3,07,767	2,98,032
Balance	..	..
Excess Expenditure	70,172	2,36,241

At the end of 1348 Fasli, the amounts invested on behalf of various estates aggregated Rs. 41,04,210. In 1349 Fasli a sum of Rs. 2,26,917 was invested and securities of the value of Rs. 2,70,960 were disposed off. Thus at the end of 1349 Fasli, the balance of investments stood at Rs. 40,60,167. Investment of the Estates.

At the close of 1348 Fasli, the investments of the Two-Anna Fund amounted to Rs. 3,30,600. There was no fluctuation throughout the year. Investment of the Two Anna Fund.

In 1348 Fasli a sum of Rs. 2.77 lakhs was spent on P.W.D. and Irrigation works and in 1349 Fasli there was an expenditure of Rs. 2.74 lakhs. P.W.D. & Irrigation Works.

The total number of Wards receiving education was 45. Education of Wards.

SECTION (J).

Debt Relief, Etc.

Throughout the year 1349 Fasli the work of the 26 Debt Conciliation Boards which were established in 1347 and 1348 Fasli was supervised and instructions were given to them from time to time. Ten of these Boards were dissolved for want of sufficient work, the period of the remaining 16 Boards being extended up to the end of Aban 1350 Fasli. 52 other Taluks have been selected with a view to establish Boards during the year 1350 Fasli, as the rural indebtedness in these areas calls for immediate relief. The matter is receiving the consideration of Government. Debt Conciliation Board.

The Debt Conciliation Regulation and the Money-lender's Regulation have been replaced by Acts, which were duly promulgated and notified. Important changes New Acts.

have been effected by the Legislative Council in the Acts as compared with the provision contained in the Regulations.

Licence to Money Lenders.

In the year under report 450 licences were issued to money-lenders in the Dominions for which fees amounting to Rs. 8,100 were received. The licences issued in 1348 Fasli, numbered 12,022 and the fees recovered amounted to Rs. 2,16,396.

Cases for Disposal.

Including 1,850 cases brought over from last year, 5,885 cases involving a total debt of Rs. 58,15,967 came up before the Boards for disposal. Out of them 2,556 cases amounting to Rs. 22,66,667 were dismissed under Section 8 and 15 of the Regulation, either for want of jurisdiction or for the reason that there was not sufficient justification for conciliation. 334 cases representing a a total indebtedness of Rs. 3,59,550 were closed under Section 9 (2) of the Regulation. Actual conciliation was effected in 1,182 cases embracing a total indebtedness of Rs. 11,07,358 which was scaled down to Rs. 6,90,308 securing a remission of Rs. 4,17,050 or 37.66 per cent. of the demand. 1,813 cases amounting to Rs. 21,42,392 were left pending at the end of the year.

Land Mortgage Bank Act.

The Land Mortgage Bank Act has been sanctioned and the necessary arrangements, for the establishment of the bank are under consideration. It is hoped that in the near future, this Bank will be established simultaneously with the proposed State Bank.

As it was necessary to make amendments in the Rules framed under the previous regulations, they were revised in the light of the new Acts and action is being taken to get them sanctioned by Government.

The Land Alienation Regulation.

The Land Alienation Regulation remained in force during the whole of the year under report. It will be recalled that this important measure, which is in fact the foundation stone of all debt relief measures, was introduced for the first time in 1345 Fasli, in the districts of Aurangabad and Osmanabad on an experimental basis, and that as the experiment proved advantageous, it was extended to all the Diwani and Sarf-i-Khas, Mufawiza Diwani areas towards the end of 1347 Fasli. At the same time the Land Alienation Bill was placed before the Legislative Council in order to replace the Regulation by a legislative

enactment that would be of lasting benefit to the agriculturists. The Select Committee of the Legislative Council introduced several important amendments in the Bill as a result of experience that had been gained in the actual working of the Regulation. In the year under report the Legislative Council passed the bill with all the amendments recommended by the Select Committee and it became law after receiving the assent of His Exalted Highness on 29th Amardad 1349 Fasli. Government contemplate enforcing the new Act in all Khalsa and non-Khalsa areas of the Dominions in the beginning of 1350 Fasli. The new Act as it has emerged from the Legislature is decidedly an improvement on the Regulation and Government believe that it will prove to be of even greater benefit to the agriculturists than the Regulation was. To mention the more important changes :—

Redemption of previous mortgages.

The greatest drawback of the Land Alienation Regulation was that it did not apply to previous mortgages. The new Act empowers the Talukdars to redeem all mortgages made by members of agricultural classes before the commencement of the Act, after examining accounts in the prescribed manner.

Restrictions on the right of transfer of land.

The Regulation provided that if a member of an agricultural class wanted to alienate his land even in favour of a member of his own class, he could not do so without the permission of the Talukdar unless land with an assessment of Rs. 30 at least remained in his possession after such alienation. Under the new Act the assessment limit of the minimum holding has been raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 and the power to sanction alienation of the minimum holding in unavoidable circumstances has been vested in the Subedar. The idea is that in any case the agriculturist should retain in his possession at least the minimum economic holding for his maintenance.

Restrictions on mortgage and lease of land.

Under the Regulation if a member of an agricultural class wanted to mortgage his land to a person who did not belong to his own class or group, the mortgage could be made only in one of the three forms prescribed in the Regulation and in the case of a mortgage with possession the period could not exceed 20 years. Similarly land could not be leased to such a person for more than 20 years. Under the new Act the said restrictions apply even when the mortgagee or lessee belongs to the class or group of the mortgagor or lessor.

Vishwas Kharidi Transactions

Provision has been made in the new Act for relief in 'Vishwas Kharidi' transactions in which the debtor executes a sale deed in favour of the creditor but there is a mutual oral understanding between the parties that the transaction would be treated only as a mortgage redeemable on payment of the debt. Such transactions have been common specially in Marathwada. The Act provides that if a debtor of an agriculturist class asserts in a civil court that the intention of the parties at the time of execution of the sale deed was to treat the transaction as a mortgage, then the court will be bound to admit evidence against the document of sale and if it finds that the transaction was intended to be one of mortgage, then it must transfer the case to the Talukdar who will be competent to redeem the mortgage after taking accounts.

The Bhagela Regulation.

As the Bhagela Regulation had been found to be ineffective in actual working, the most glaring defect being that it provided no penalty for breach of its provisions. The Bhagela Agreement Bill was therefore drafted as a result of the deliberations of a special committee of selected officials and non-officials. This Bill which is a great improvement on the Regulation, awaits the approval and sanction of the Legislative Council.

Tenancy Problem.

During the year under report the Tenancy Committee, appointed by the Government, which had made extensive tours throughout the Dominions in order to gather first hand information about the condition of the tenantry, submitted a comprehensive report recommending early introduction of tenancy legislation for protecting tenants by giving them security of tenure. The Committee also submitted a draft bill for the purpose and their recommendations were submitted to Government towards the close of the year under report.

Compulsory Settlement of Jagirs.

A large number of jagirs still remain unsurveyed and unsettled on account of the absence of any legal provision for compulsory settlement. The Jagirdars themselves realising the necessity, have requested the Government to survey and settle all the remaining jagirs as early as possible. During the year under report, a Bill for amending the Land Revenue Act in order to empower Government to introduce survey settlement in non-Khalsa areas, and to grant Patta rights to holders of land in those areas, was drafted and with the sanction of Government, sent to the Secretary, Legislative Council for being placed before the Legislative Council. As soon as the bill is

passed into law, Government intend taking urgent action to survey and settle all the remaining jagirs.

SECTION (K).

Colonisation.

As in the previous year, the Scheme of Colonisation continued in abeyance and consequently no applicant was assigned land. Of the deposit amount, Rs. 1,100 were refunded on application, leaving a balance of Rs. 63,929-7-4. Nawab Sir Amin Jung Bahadur was the only colonist. The Revenue demand for 1349 Fasli at the progressive scale of assessment, as laid down under the rules, is outstanding. Steps are being taken for the recovery of the amount without having recourse to coercive measures.

Assignment of land to war-returned Sepoys.

In 1349 Fasli, the Special Officer's office was abolished. Pending files were transferred to this branch and action is being taken for the assignment of lands to sepoys whose title has been established.

Cantonment Work.

11 acres 2 guntas situated at Turkapalli village in Sarf-i-Khas illaqa were handed over to the British Cantonment authorities for trenching purposes and 402 acres 32 guntas of land situated partly in Malkajgiri and partly in Trimulgherry village of Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak were handed over to the British Military authorities for mechanical transport purposes in obedience to a Firman-e-Mubarak.

Many unauthorised constructions within the Quarter Mile zone from the Secunderabad Cantonment Limits were demolished in view of the objection raised by the Cantonment authorities from the sanitary point of view.

SECTION (L).

Rural Reconstruction.

The number of villages selected for uplift work increased from 107 to 120 during the year. Any large scale expansion of the movement was deliberately eschewed in view of the policy laid down by Government that the nation-building Departments should aim during the initial stage at an intensive development of not more than one and in exceptional cases two selected villages in each taluka. Attention was concentrated on creating interest in the rural population and on popularising the member-

ship of existing societies; with the result that there was a thirty per cent. increase in it—the number having gone up from 9,588 to 12,696.

Amount of subscription.

The aggregate amount of subscriptions collected from members remained practically the same as in 1348 Fasli and amounted to Rs. 11,940. Nalgonda, Raichur, and Aurangabad districts contributed considerably more than in the last year ; but there was a marked drop in the collection of Medak district.

Basis of collection.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Central Board, many societies changed the basis of collecting subscription from a uniform rate per family to a levy of a few pies per rupee on the land revenue paid by agricultural families. In the case of non-agricultural families such as those of merchants and artisans, the old system of a fixed annual contribution per family was continued.

Grant-in-aid.

Societies which were eligible for grant-in-aid from the village Local Fund increased appreciably in number, as compared with last year, because the Central Board modified the standard of qualification from a minimum membership of 50 per cent. to one of 25 per cent. of the total number of families in a village. Thus 37 as against 27 societies last year, were entitled to a total subvention of about Rs. 2,000. The villagers appreciate keenly the benevolence of Government in giving them a fair share of the local cess.

Rural Banks and Grain Banks.

The Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society and the Grain Bank have proved the simple and efficient means for producing collective self-sufficiency in the supply of money and grain to carry on productive operations. The process of filling-up gaps in this respect in the selected villages was continued during the year and resulted in the registration of ten new Credit Societies. Their number thus increased from 82 to 92 with a corresponding increase in membership which went up from 2,557 to 2,975. The working capital also increased from Rs. 2,50,137 to Rs. 2,71,855 and the owned capital from Rs. 1,29,411 to Rs. 1,34,269.

A small beginning was made during the year to start rural banks in a few villages. Six such banks were started at Chilkur (Huzurnagar), Dunkat (Armur), Markul (Devdurg), etc. Their membership was 380 and their working and owned capital were Rs. 8,656 and Rs. 1,793 respectively.

Grain Banks made very satisfactory progress. With the registration of 29 grain banks in the selected villages their number increased from 50 to 79. Their membership was doubled and stood at 3,260 as against 1,858 in 1348 Fasli. The grain banks confine their operations to the collection and loaning out of grain for purposes of food. The quantity of grain, jawar and paddy, stored by the Banks increased by as much as three times having risen from 46 candies to 138 candies. Grain weighing 123 candies was loaned out to members as against 38 candies in the previous year.

Distribution of seeds.

Improved seeds weighing 68 candies were given to 643 persons in the selected villages. Comparatively little work was done to popularise the use of manure in villages ; in all 7 candies and 29 bags of manure were given to 121 persons.

Manure pits.

The number of manure pits dug during the year was 276 which raised their total number to 2,875.

Subsidiary agricultural industries.

Income earned through subsidiary agricultural industries was roughly estimated at Rs. 39,000 by the sale of ghee and Rs. 8,000 by the sale of poultry and eggs.

Fruit-tree plantation.

The number of fruit trees newly planted during the year totalled more than 22,000.

Road construction.

The Local Fund constructed village roads of a total length of nearly 14 miles during the year. Villagers contributed labour and material valued at Rs. 678.

Soakage pits.

1,337 soakage pits were dug during the year bringing the total number to 3073.

Education.

Girls' education and Adult education are making headway. Free distribution of medicine is very popular in the villages.

Expenditure.

The expenditure during the year increased to Rs. 10,560 as against Rs. 7,999 during last year, leaving a cash balance of Rs. 7,023 which was an improvement on the sum of Rs. 4,707 in the previous year.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

SECTION (A).

Legislative Department.

Constitution of the Legislative Council.

In 1349 Fasli, the constitution of the Legislative Council underwent no change.

Two meetings of the Council were held during the year and the following Acts were passed of which Nos. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7 are social in nature :—

1. The Debt Conciliation Act.
2. The Land Mortgage Bank Act.
3. The Prevention of Alienation of Agricultural Land Act.
4. The Agricultural Produce Grading Act.
5. The Money-Lenders Act.
6. The Workmen's Compensation Act.
7. The Maternity Benefit Act.

The reasons which prompted the introduction of these measures are :—

(1) *The Debt Conciliation Act.*—As a result of a heavy and ever increasing agricultural indebtedness, the land of the agricultural classes was rapidly passing into the hands of money-lenders. The Special Officer who inquired into the question of agricultural indebtedness in the State recommended the enactment of the Debt Conciliation Act providing for the establishment of Conciliation Boards, which would work voluntarily as Conciliators between the agriculturists and the money-lenders, under the presidency of Gazetted Officers. Under the Act debts are to be conciliated by the curtailment of interest and the arrangement of payment by easy instalments. The parties are to be exempt from Court fees and appearance before the Board by pleaders is to be prohibited.

(2) *The Land Mortgage Bank.*—In order to provide for the successful working of the various enactments passed in connection with the relief of agricultural indebtedness the enactment of the Land Mortgage Bank Act was necessary. It provides for the payment of conciliated debts by Land Mortgage Banks on behalf of the debtors, as also the advancing of long-term loans to the agriculturists for their agricultural needs against the security of their lands.

(3) *The Prevention of Alienation of Agricultural Land Act.*—This Act was passed to prevent except in special cases the passing of land into the hands of non-agricultural classes and to prevent the sale of agricultural land in execution of decrees. Minimum and maximum limits in regard to the transfer of land as between members of protected classes have also been imposed. No member of this class may transfer his land to another member of the same class unless the transferrer retains in his possession at least land yielding an annual income of Rs. 30. The prohibition regarding the transfer of land by members of the protected classes in favour of members of a non-protected class will apply to land yielding an income of Rs. 500 per annum ; transfer of land yielding an income above it being permissible.

(4) *The Agricultural Produce Grading Act.*—By mixing agricultural produce of an inferior quality with superior stuff, the cultivator was unable to realise the price he deserved for his produce. Accordingly this Act has been passed with a view to classifying Agricultural produce in various grades, so that each grade may be kept separately unadulterated.

(5) *The Money-Lenders Act.*—It was felt that unless a proper check was exercised on the money lending business, the various enactments passed to relieve agricultural indebtedness could not yield the desired results. The Money-Lenders Act was therefore passed in order to provide for the registration of Money-lenders, who will be required to take out licenses and submit to the loan-holders a statement of accounts at the prescribed times.

(6) *The Workmen's Compensation Act.*—The Workmen's Compensation Act was passed to provide for compensation to injured workmen or the relatives of

such workmen as have died as a result of serious accidents.

(7) *The Maternity Benefit Act.*—As there are many women-workers in Match, Cigarette and Weaving Factories, the Maternity Benefit Act has been passed in order to prohibit women-workers from working in the factories during a prescribed time immediately before and after confinement, without any loss of wages.

Bills pending disposals.

At the close of the year, the following Bills were pending disposal of which Nos. 4, 9, 21, 22, 23 and 24 are social in nature :—

1. The Lunacy Bill.
2. The Limitation Act Amendment Bill.
3. The Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment Bill.
4. The Usurious Loans Bill.
5. The Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill.
6. The Guardians Act Amendment Bill.
7. The Municipal Act Amendment Bill.
8. The Cattle Trespass Act Amendment Bill.
9. The Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Bill.
10. The Bar Council Bill.
11. The Penal Code Amendment Bill.
12. The Army Bill.
13. The Limitation Act Amendment Bill.
14. The Contempt of Court Bill.
15. The Trust Bill.
16. The Serious Accidents Bill.
17. The Stamp Act Amendment Bill.
18. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill.
19. The powers of District Board Bill.
20. The Court of Wards Bill.
21. The Child Marriage Restraint Bill.
22. The Trade Union's Bill.
23. The Foreign Prostitutes and Dancing Girls Bills.
24. The Criminal Tribes Act Amendment Bill.
25. The Debtors' Protection Bill.
26. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act Amendment Bill.

27. The Customs Bill.
28. The Local Cess Bill.
29. The Motor Vehicles Act Amendment Bill.
30. The Judicial Committee Bill.
31. The Land Acquisition Act Amendment Bill.
32. The High Court Act Amendment Bill.
33. The Civil Courts Bill.
34. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill.
35. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill.
36. The Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bill (Section 303.)
37. The Stamp Act Amendment Bill.
38. The Jails Act Amendment Bill.
39. The Carriage by Air Bill.
40. The Power Alcohol Bill.
41. The Oaths Bill.
42. The Court Fees Act Amendment Bill.

Select Committee Meetings.

During the year under report 132 meetings of the Select Committee of the Legislative Council were held to consider the Bills that had been referred to them by the Council for report.

The Judicial Committee.

The question of the total separation of purely judicial work done by the Judicial Committee from the Legislative work, had long been under contemplation by Government and this was eventually accomplished in the year 1349 Fasli when on the 17th Zilhej 1358 Hijri, His Exalted Highness appointed Nawab Mirza Yar Jung as President of the Committee. As a result of this the office connected with the Judicial Committee was practically separated from that of the Legislative Council. Two permanent members of the Judicial Committee had already been appointed prior to the Firman in question. As far as its constitution is concerned, the draft has already been submitted to Government for approval and sanction, after which it will be placed before the Legislature in due course for regular enactment.

During the course of the year, there were 203 sittings of the Judicial Committee Judges to hear Civil and Criminal Cases brought before them either singly or in Benches. In these sittings 82 Civil and 108 Criminal Cases were admitted and 125 Civil appeals and 271 Criminal

appeals were dismissed. The percentage of admission in civil cases was about 33 and in criminal cases, approximately 29. Out of the total number of cases admitted, the Arezdasht for obtaining H.E.H's sanction has been submitted in 11 Civil and 14 Criminal Cases. Government sanction is awaited in 57 Civil and 49 Criminal cases inclusive of arrears. Out of the regular Bench cases already admitted and heard, the Committee sent its report to the Government in 39 Civil and 98 Criminal Cases for final orders. The total number of Civil cases awaiting final orders of the Government are four. Thus 723 Cases out of 1070 cases that were pending in the year were disposed of. The total number of Civil and Criminal Cases that have to be disposed of is 347.

SECTION (B)

Justice

Volume and disposal of Judicial work.

The total number of both Civil and Criminal cases has gone up from 167,530 to 175,550, showing on the whole an increase of 8,020 or of 4 per cent. compared with the preceding year. The number of both the Civil and Criminal disposable cases during the year under report was 222,534 as against 212,867 in the previous year which meant an increase of 9,667 and disposals have gone up from 165,843 to 175,156, indicating an increase of 9,313 disposals or an improvement of 6 per cent.

Duration of Cases.

On the Civil side the average duration of the Civil regular original cases has been, on the whole 104 days, as against 105 days in the preceding year, showing a decrease of 1 day. The duration of the cases in the Jagir Courts was 146 days as against 171 days in the preceding year, which is a decrease of 25 days or 16 per cent.

There was an increase of Rs. 5,67,349 or 38 per cent. in the amount realised by execution proceedings. The execution work was also satisfactory.

The average duration of Criminal cases was 21 days as against 20 days in the preceding year. In the High Court, there was an increase of 747 cases or 23 per cent. in the number of disposable and the number of disposals has increased more than 16 per cent.

A few salient features.

The proposal regarding the construction of buildings for the City Courts is still under consideration, and steps

have been taken to give this proposal a definite shape. The various departments of the High Court have been reorganised. As a result the formerly existing three divisions known as the original, appellate and administrative have now been changed into Civil, Criminal and Administrative. This has helped in bringing about a methodical division of the nature of the work, with the avoidance of frequent overlapping. Scrupulous regard has been paid to the fact that the work should be done promptly and timely. This is sure to give satisfaction to all concerned and minimise such occasions as give rise to valid or invalid grievances. Direct contact with the pleaders, clients and litigants on the one side, and Court servants on the other, has forthwith been stopped with a view to avoid irregularities and complaints. Instructions have been clearly given that all relevant inquiries are to be made directly through the Sarishtadar or the Superintendent. Steps have been taken to make the application of excise penal laws more effective and deterrent. A draft bill has been submitted to amend the Law of jury, in accordance with the needs of the situation and to remove such inconsistencies as may mar the spirit of sections 433 and 434. It is under consideration, that those selected from the Civil Service, for judicial work, should possess the same legal qualifications as are necessary for an LL.B. degree-holder. The establishment of a Bar-Council is also under contemplation.

Civil

In the Dominions of Hyderabad, civil tribunals are of three kinds; namely, Khalsa, Sarf-i-Khas and Jagir. They are comprised of the following Judicial Officers :— Tribunals.

(*a*) *Khalsa*

1.	High Court Judges	9
2.	Divisional Judges and City Small Cause Court Judge	5
3.	Additional Divisional Judges	5
4.	Darul Kaza Judge	1
5.	District Judges and City Civil Judges of the grade of District Judges	16
6.	Additional District Judges	7
7.	Taluka Munsiffs and City Munsiffs	88
	Total ..	131

(*b*) *Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak*

1.	District Civil Judge	.. 1
2.	Munsiffs	.. 6
3.	Tahsildars exercising Judicial powers	.. 6
	Total	.. 13
	Grand Total	..144

In the previous year the number of Khalsa judicial officers was 131. It is 135 this year. The number of judicial officers in the Sarf-e-Khas Mubarak was 13 in 1349 Fasli, as in 1348 Fasli.

(*c*) *Jagirs*

The number of Jagir Courts was 58, as against 60 in 1348 Fasli. The decrease was due to the creation of a District Court in the Amarchinta Samasthan and the reduction of Munsiffs of Ghenpora (Illaqa Nawab Saif Nawaz Jung Bahadur), Dhawara (Illaqa Nawab Qutub Ali Khan Saheb) and Sarargi (Illaqa Dara Shahpoorji Chinoy). The details are as follows :—

1.	Divisional Judges	.. 5
2.	District Judges ..	.. 11
3.	Munsiffs ..	.. 42
	Total	.. 58

Institution of Suits.

(*a*) *Khalsa*:—The total number of original cases instituted in 1349 Fasli, including those reinstituted was 31,210, as against 30,095 in 1348 Fasli, indicating an increase of 1,115 cases or 3 per cent. The number of miscellaneous proceedings was 17,775 this year, as against 18,838 cases in 1348 Fasli, showing a decrease of 1,063 cases this year.

(*b*) *Jagirs*:—In jagirs, the number of original regular suits and miscellaneous proceedings was 4,340 and 2,507 respectively as against 4,223 and 2,557 in 1348 Fasli. In all, there was an increase of 67 cases this year.

Valuation of Suits.

(*a*) *Khalsa*:—The total money equivalent of the suits filed in 1349 Fasli, was Rs. 1,40,65,552 as against Rs. 1,29,75,189 in 1348 Fasli. The increase of Rs. 10,90,363 or an increase of 8 per cent. was due to the rise in the number of cases instituted.

(*b*) *Jagirs*:—The total valuation of suits in the jagir courts in 1349 Fasli was Rs. 11,70,279 as against

Rs. 9,78,478 in 1348 Fasli showing an increase of Rs. 1,91,801 or 19 per cent.

Disposal of Civil Work.

(*a*) *Khalsa:*—The total disposal of Original Regular cases was 31,058 in 1349 Fasli, as against 31,158 in 1348 Fasli, showing a decrease of 100 cases. The total number of Miscellaneous cases disposed of was 17,887 as against 18,964 in 1348 Fasli, showing a decrease of 1,077 cases. Thus altogether the number of cases decided was 48,945 as against 50,122 in 1348 Fasli, showing a decrease of 1,177 cases.

(*b*) *Jagir*:—The Jagir Courts disposed of 4,371 Original Regular Cases in 1349 Fasli as against 4,430 in 1348 Fasli and 2,543 Miscellaneous cases in 1349 Fasli as against 2,708 in 1348 Fasli. Thus altogether there was a decrease of 224 cases.

(*c*) *High Court and Divisional Courts*:—Fresh cases involving sums above Rs. 10,000, which were instituted during the year either in the High Court or in the Divisional Courts, numbered 182 as against 127 in 1348 Fasli and the number of disposals was 125 as against 133 in 1348 Fasli.

(*d*) *District Courts*:—Fresh cases varying in valuation from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 10,000, which are generally instituted in District Judge's Courts numbered 2,433 in 1349 Fasli, as against 2,555 in 1348 Fasli. The disposals numbered 2,452 as against 2,816 in 1348 Fasli.

(*e*) *Munsiff's Courts*:—The total of the Original fresh suits filed, including the City Courts of the same jurisdiction, was 24,036 as against 26,793 in 1348 Fasli. 23,657 cases were disposed of in the year under report as against 27,395 in 1348 Fasli.

(*f*) *Jagirs*:—In the Jagir Divisional Courts 13 Original Regular suits were instituted and 11 were disposed of, while in the District Judge's Courts 665 were instituted and 676 were disposed of. In Munsiff's Courts 3,626 were instituted and 3,448 were disposed of including arrears.

Small Cause Court Cases.

In the City Small Cause Court, the number of fresh institutions was 4,559 as against 5,199 in 1348 Fasli, and the total of the disposable cases, including the arrears, was 5,332 as against 5,866 in 1348 Fasli. The total disposals during the year were 5,792 as against 6,085 in 1348 Fasli. The decrease is due to the enforcement of new legislations.

Pending Cases.

The statement detailed below will give an idea of the cases pending :—

Year	Total cases for disposal	Pending	Pending for more than a year
	Khalsa		
1348 Fasli ..	38,524	7,366	406
1349 Fasli ..	38,576	7,518	319
	Jagirs		
1348 Fasli ..	5,729	1,299	167
1349 Fasli ..	5,633	1,262	134

Duration.

Khalsa:—The average duration in 1349 Fasli was 104 days as against 105 days in 1348 Fasli.

Execution.

(*a*) *Khalsa*:—In the year under report, fresh applications for execution numbered 30,993 as against 27,887 in 1348 Fasli. The total number for disposal, including the arrears, was 45,016 out of which execution proceedings were taken on 13,920. The average percentage of the applications upon which action was taken in 1349 Fasli was 30 as against 25 in 1348 Fasli. As far as the execution of money decrees is concerned, the amount actually realised was Rs. 20,48,763 as against Rs. 14,81,414 in 1348 Fasli. Thus there has been an appreciable increase of Rs. 5,67,349 or 38 per cent. in the amount realised.

(*b*) *Jagirs*:—The number of fresh applications for execution filed in the Jagir Courts was 3,234 as against 3,320 in 1348 Fasli. The total disposable number, including arrears, was 4,371 as against 4,515 in the year 1348 Fasli, and the applications disposed of numbered 3,308 as against 3,371 in 1348 Fasli.

Appellate Jurisdiction.

High Court:—Civil Appellate and Revision Cases in the High Court, totalling 5,790 were filed in 1349 Fasli as against 5,877 filed in the previous year. The total number of cases to be disposed of was 13,006 as compared with 12,655 in 1348 Fasli. The Divisional and Full Benches of the High Court decided 4,859 Civil Cases as against a total of 5,439 in the year before this. The average duration of the above cases was 289 days as against 328 in 1348 Fasli showing a decrease of 39 days or 11 per cent.

Divisional Judges Courts:—The total number of cases instituted in the year under report was 1,317 as against the total of 1,531 fresh institutions, both Regular and Miscellaneous the year before. The total number of cases to be disposed of, including arrears, was 1,346 as against

1,557 in 1348 Fasli. The average duration of Civil Appeals decided by the Divisional Judges was 191 days as against 209 in the previous year, showing a decrease in duration of 18 days or 8 per cent. The Jagir Divisional Courts disposed of 216 appeals as against 242 the preceding year.

District Judges and City Civil Courts—The number of fresh Civil Appeals filed in the year under report was 6,362 as against 7,195 in 1348 Fasli and the total number to be disposed of, including arrears, was 8,588 as against 9,381 in that year. The total number of Regular and Miscellaneous appeals disposed of was 6,666 as against 7,155 in 1348 F. The duration of regular civil appeals was 131 days as against 118 days the year before, and the average duration including Miscellaneous Cases, comes to 110 days as in the year prior to this.

Court Buildings.

There are altogether 68 Government Court buildings and 30 still remain to be constructed. No building was constructed in the year under report.

The Receipt & Expenditure of the Judicial Department.

The figures of Receipts and Expenditure for the year were as follows :—

(*i*) Receipts on the Civil side were Rs. 13,85,202 as against Rs. 13,65,160 in 1348 Fasli.

(*ii*) Receipts on the Criminal side amounted to Rs. 2,06,968 as against Rs. 2,13,892 in 1348 Fasli.

(*iii*) Total receipts (both Civil and Criminal) were 15,92,170 as against 15,79,052 in 1348 Fasli. This shows an increase of Rs. 13,118 in the receipts.

(*iv*) The total expenditure was Rs. 23,93,986 as against Rs. 22,66,667 in 1348 Fasli.

(*v*) Total receipts of the Jagir Courts—Civil and Criminal—during the year were Rs. 1,69,660 as against Rs. 1,65,863 in 1348 Fasli. On the other hand the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,83,316 as against Rs. 3,69,889 in 1348 Fasli.

Inspection.

Altogether 193 inspections of the Courts were made in the year 1349 Fasli as against 266 inspections in the year preceding this.

Criminal

Tribunals.

In the year under report, the number of Judicial Officers exercising criminal powers (including the High Court Judges and the Mufti Saheb) was 167 as against 171 in the preceding year. The decrease was due to the reduction of an additional judge's court with a view

to create a Special Magistracy, as also the reduction of three Honorary Magistrates. The following figures indicate their distribution :—

	Judicial Officers.	No.
1.	One Puisne Judge of the High Court exercising the powers of the Sessions Judge for the City and the remaining Judges exercising appellate powers only	9
2.	Mufti Saheb	1
3.	Session Judges	4
4.	Additional Sessions Judges	3
5.	Honorary Sessions Judge	1
6.	District Magistrates	15
7.	Additional District Magistrates	7
8.	City Magistrates	5
9.	Special Magistrate for the whole of the Dominions	1
10.	Taluqa Magistrates	88
11.	Honorary Magistrates	4
12.	Sarf-i-Khas Mubarak	29
	Total ..	167

In the year under report, the number of Jagir Courts was 58 as against 60 in 1348 Fasli.

Statement of Crimes and Offences.

The nature of offences brought before the Courts for trial, the number of persons implicated in various offences and the number of cases arising therefrom during the year, as compared to those for the year 1348 Fasli are shown below :—

Nature of Crime	Offences brought before Courts for trial		No. of persons implicated		Cases	
	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
Under Penal Code ..	18,413	19,125	40,297	41,166	46,134	52,009
Under Criminal P.C. ..	729	749	1,810	1,951		
Municipality Act ..	4,954	4,224	4,954	4,224		
Under Special Local Laws	24,750	30,492	36,252	34,996		
Compensation for false complaints ..	79	28	126	39	79	28
Under other miscellaneous laws, such as maintenance cases, public nuisance, etc. ..	23,022	22,429	19,683	15,020	23,022	22,469
Total ..	71,547	77,047	1,03,122	97,396	69,235	74,466

Out of the above cases the number of sessions cases was 468 as against 391 in 1348 Fasli.

In the Jagirs, the number of offences reported was 2,919 as against 2,912 in the preceding year and the number of persons implicated was 7,415 as against 7,994 in the year previous to this.

Disposable work and the work disposed of.

The total disposable work of all Courts consisted of 83,923 cases on the original side, out of which the cases arising from Regular offences numbered 54,177 including arrears. Out of these 561 were Sessions Cases, including arrears, as against 453 in 1348 Fasli. The Balda Criminal Courts had 31,524 cases on their files as against 27,336 in 1348 Fasli. The District Magistrates and the Additional Magistrates had 3,358 as against 3,769 in 1348 Fasli, and the Munsiffs' Courts had 18,734 as against 16,432 in 1348 Fasli, showing an increase of 6,663 or 8 per cent. in the disposable cases and 6,657 or 9 per cent. in the disposals.

The percentage of disposals of Regular Criminal Cases in 1349 Fasli was 96 as against 95 in 1348 Fasli.

The percentage of regular Criminal Cases disposed of by the different Courts is as follows :—

	1348 Fasli	1349 Fasli
Sessions Courts	82	78
City Criminal Courts	99	99
District Magistrates and Additional Magistrates	95	94
Taluka Magistrates	90	90

Under-trial Prisoners in Sessions and other Courts.

The following statement will show the number of prisoners under trial and the disposals in various Courts:—

Class of Courts	Under-trials		Persons tried		Pending	
	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
High Court Original Criminal Side ..	94	127	44	117	50	10
Divisional Sessions Judges Courts ..	1,196	1,406	930	1,049	266	357
City Criminal Courts ..	31,911	36,547	31,313	36,029	598	518
District Magistrates Courts	10,992	7,443	10,359	6,684	633	809
Taluqa Magistrates ..	44,173	42,900	39,670	37,799	4,503	5,101
Total ..	88,366	88,423	82,316	81,628	6,050	6,795

In the Jagirs, the number of under-trials was 8,902 as against 9,739 in 1348 Fasli. Out of this number 7,290 persons were tried and their Cases disposed of as against 8,252 in 1348 Fasli.

Acquittals and Convictions.

88,423 persons were brought up for trial, out of which the cases against 6,795 were pending at the end of the year, thus showing that cases against 81,628 persons were actually disposed of. The total number of accused whose cases were marked as having been disposed of on account of death or escape, or on account of transfer or compromise or dismissal in the absence of complainants was 19,203. Excluding this figure from the total there would remain 62,425 persons whose cases were actually tried.

Convictions were secured in 83.002 per cent. cases as against 85.22 in 1348 Fasli, but in cases challaned under the Penal Code the average percentage of convictions was 49.02 as against 58.46 in the previous year. The percentage of convictions in private complaints was 7.2 as against 8.64 the year before.

In the Jagirs 7,290 persons were tried, out of whom 1,189 persons were convicted. As compared with this in 1348 Fasli, 8,252 persons were tried, out of whom 1,201 were convicted.

Duration.

The average duration of the Original Regular Cases in all the Criminal Courts was 21 days as against 20 days in 1348 Fasli. The duration of the Jagir Courts was 72 days as against 67 in the same year. The following statement will show the duration of cases in various Courts :—

	1348 Fasli	1349 Fasli
Sessions Courts including High Court ..	99	90
District Courts	44	31
City Criminal Courts	3	3
Munsiffs Courts, etc.	42	50

Witnesses attending Courts.

The total number of witnesses who attended the Courts was 108,547 as against 78,531 in 1348 Fasli, and the number of those actually examined was 95,578 as against 66,278 previously. The percentage of witnesses not examined was 12 as against 16 the year before.

Sessions Courts and Sessions Cases.

The number of the Sessions Courts, including the Original side of the High Court and the Additional Sessions Judges of Aurangabad, Gulbarga Shariff and Warangal was 8 as in 1348 Fasli. The number of Sessions Cases instituted was 561 as against 453 in the preceding year. The total number of cases disposed of was 443 as against 360 in 1348 Fasli.

Reformatories.

In the year under report 12 juvenile offenders were sent to the Reformatory as against 10 in 1348 Fasli.

Security Cases.

The number of persons ordered to furnish securities was 944 as against 1,316 in the preceding year.

Cases under the Workmens Breach of Contract Act.

44 cases were instituted under the Workmen's Breach of Contract Act and 42 persons were tried. Out of this 21 persons were discharged or acquitted; 9 convicted, 10 cases were dismissed as a result of compromises between the parties and the cases against 2 others remained pending.

Honorary Magistrates.

The number of Honorary Magistrates this year was 5, and they disposed of 2,476 cases against 16,297 cases in 1348 Fasli.

High Court Appeals and Revisions.

In the year under report, there were 928 appeals and 3,290 cases for revision and confirmation. The total number of disposable cases, including arrears, was thus 4,218 as against 847 appeals and 2,570 revision and confirmation cases or a total of 3,417 in the year preceding this. The High Court disposed of 3,697 appeals and revision and confirmation cases as against 3,164 in 1348 Fasli. Of the appeals, sentences awarded by the lower Courts were upheld in 68 per cent. of the cases and were quashed in 19 per cent. of the cases. In 11 per cent. of the cases they were modified and 2 per cent. of the appeals were remanded for further inquiry. The duration of the hearings was 40 days as against 30 days in 1348 Fasli.

Appeals on behalf of Government.

The Government filed 81 appeals in the High Court against orders of acquittal as against 87 appeals in 1348 Fasli. The total number of appeals by Government, including arrears, was 93. Out of this number 52 were heard and decided and 19 per cent. of them were allowed.

Appeals in Sessions and District Courts.

The number of appeals and revisions, including arrears, in the Courts of Sessions Judges rose from 1,643 in 1348 Fasli, to 1,869 in 1349 Fasli, and those in the Courts of District Magistrates fell from 2,197 to 2,125 in 1349 Fasli.

The Sessions Courts upheld the judgment of the lower Courts in appeals at an average of 57 per cent. as against 45 per cent. in 1348 Fasli; 17 per cent. of the judgments were dismissed; 25 per cent. modified as against 32 per cent. in 1348 Fasli, and 1 per cent. of the appeals were remanded for further enquiry as in the preceding year. The total number of appeals heard and decided in the Sessions Courts was 1,558 as against 1,350 in 1348 Fasli, showing an increase of 208 cases or 15 per cent. The duration of the hearings was 73 days as against 62 days the year before.

As regards appeals before District Magistrates, 50 per cent. of the judgments were upheld as against 51 per cent. in 1348 Fasli; 27 per cent. of the findings of the lower Courts were quashed as against 25 per cent. in the preceding year, 21 per cent. were modified as against 20 per cent. in 1348 Fasli and 2 per cent. were remanded for further enquiry as against 4 per cent. in the previous year.

As regards disposals, the District Magistrates disposed of 1,950 appeals and revisions as against 2,019 cases in 1348 Fasli, in 47 days as against 48 days in that year.

Appeals in Jagir Courts.

In the year under report, there were 401 disposable appeals as against 319 in 1348 Fasli, out of which 363 were disposed of as compared to 262 in that year, 50 per cent. of the appeals, were upheld as against 54 in 1348 Fasli, 23 per cent. were quashed as against 28 per cent. the year before; 21 per cent. were modified as against 10 per cent. in the previous year, and the percentage of cases remanded for further enquiry was 6 as against 8 in the year preceding. The average duration of the hearings was 57 days as against 66 days the year before.

Summary dismissals of appeals

During the year under report 49 appeals were summarily rejected as against 70 in 1348 Fasli.

SECTION (C)

City Police

During the year under review several reforms were put into operation the most important of which was the enforcement of Rules regarding the carrying of gun powder and other explosives in order to minimise

the danger of accidents arising out of the improper handling of these substances. The innovation relating to traffic control was still further implemented by the introduction of a system of one way regulated traffic at various busy centres in the city. Several new traffic islands were constructed and have been very effective in preventing congestion and the dangers of resulting accidents. Relations with the Magistracy continued to be good during the year and the Police received consideration and understanding at their hands. Judged by the results of cases, the courts seemed to be convinced to a great degree regarding the reliability of the evidence submitted by the police.

The systematised methods of investigation adopted and the manner in which the administration has continually stressed the necessity for behaving courteously towards the public, have resulted in a marked improvement in the attitude of the public towards the force.

Communal relations.

During the year under report there was a marked improvement in the communal situation though feelings were still embittered partly as a result of the machinations of certain pseudo-political organisations and partly due to the wave of stark and unabashed communalism that has swept over the country.

The most outstanding feature of the year was perhaps the intensification of the communal movements and the increased impact of extraneous influences.

The festivals of Iduz-Zuha, Idul Fiter and Dassehra passed of peacefully. Moharrum began on the 8th of Farwardi and concluded peacefully on the 17th idem, the public having been warned to abide by the orders regulating its observance.

The Hindus and the Arya Samajists abandoned their annual Dassehra processions as a protest against the restrictions concerning the carrying of arms that were imposed in the interests of peace and tranquillity.

The work of recording births and deaths was taken over by the Municipality in Khurdad 1349 Fasli. The strength of the city police force in all grades rose to 3797 during the year under review. An increase was also apparent in the general level of literacy of the force which rose from 50.39 last year to 53.64 during the year under

review. A sustained effort is being made to utilise the increased literacy to the fullest advantage. The stress laid on physical and recreational training together with the housing arrangements at Petla Burj have contributed towards an improvement in the general health of the force. 21 Officers and men who were sent to the Police Training School passed out successfully. Instructions in lathi charges, Musketry and in Revolver courses received due attention. The total expenditure incurred for the year was Rs. 11,26,531-3-0 as against Rs. 10,40,288-11-0 in the previous year.

The following tabular statement gives the total number of cognisable cases investigated by the city police as compared with the previous year.

Serial No.	Offences	1348 F.	1349 F.
I	Serious offences against the State and public justice	258	50
II	Serious offences against the persons ..	194	178
III	Serious offences against the person and property or property only	360	374
IV	Minor offences against the person ..	402	360
V	Minor offences against the property ..	802	871
VI	Offences under the City Police Act ..	18,855	22,524
VII	Other offences not specified above including offences against special and local laws ..	1,978	2,130
	Total ..	22,849	26,487

Various crimes call for varied preventive measures and their enforcement through surveillance, patrolling and action under the Security Section is therefore being continually impressed upon officers, as the means of co-ordinating and furthering the campaign against crime.

The following statement shows the results of action taken by the Police and the Courts during the year under report as compared with the previous year :—

Serial No.	Offences	1348 Fasli	1349 Fasli
1	Total number of cases reported	22,849	26,487
2	Total number of cases in which investigation was refused under Section 160 Cr. P.C. ..	140	151
3	Total number of cases registered	22,709	26,336
4	Total number of cases traced	22,156	25,889
5	Percentage of traced cases ..	97.56	98.3
6	Total number of cases challaned	22,122	25,862
7	Percentage of cases challaned to traced	99.84	99.88
8	Number of cases tried by the Courts including those pending at the close of the year ..	22,433	26.098
9	Number of cases decided ..	22,197	25,680
10	Percentage of cases decided to tried	98.98	94.398
11	Number of cases convicted including those compounded	21,672	25,194
12	Percentage of cases convicted to decided	97.63	98.10
13	Number of cases pending in Courts at the close of the year	236	418
14	Number of persons arrested ..	25,893	28,935
15	Number of persons challaned .	25,704	28,879
16	Number of persons tried by Courts including under-trials of the previous year ..	26,202	29,207
17	Number of accused persons whose cases were decided ..	25,874	28,664
18	Percentage of accused persons disposed of to tried ..	98.81	98.14
19	Number of accused persons in cases convicted and compounded	25,221	28,053
20	Percentage of accused persons convicted to arrested ..	97.88	96.95
21	Percentage of accused persons convicted to disposed of ..	97.47	97.86
22	Property stolen	Rs. 68,110 14 4	85,785 4 5
23	Property recovered ..	Rs. 42,418 7 0	46,242 14 0
24	Percentage of property recovered to stolen ..	61.98	53.9

District Police

General. The war involved many additional duties for the Police and it was found necessary to retain some appointments in the interests of efficiency.

Communal relations. Relations between the two major communities were more cordial during the year, but it is equally true that only five districts were free from communal disturbances. On several occasions clashes were only averted by the timely intervention of the Police. Four serious cases occurred. The first of these was in Bidar town on the 19th Ardibehisht, as a result of which one man died of injuries and the Ganj was gutted by fire. Cases of murder, riot and arson were instituted, and 23 of the accused received substantial terms of imprisonment on the subsidiary charges of riot and arson.

The second of these cases occurred at Gurmutkal, in the Gulbarga District, on the 19th Thir, as a result of which one person died of injuries and several houses and shops were set on fire. Cases of murder, riot and arson were instituted, and were still before the Courts at the close of the year.

A serious disturbance occurred in Nander town during the Lakkad Shah Saheb Sandal procession on the 15th Aban as a result of which two persons were killed and some shops and houses were looted. Cases were registered and 37 accused were eventually sent up for trial. The cases against them were still before the Courts at the end of the year.

In the village of Thir, in the Osmanabad District, a procession was taken out without permission on the 3rd Mehir. A fracas took place, one person being killed and a police constable suffering wounds. Cases were registered and 19 accused were eventually sent to court. These cases were pending at the close of the year.

Industrial disturbances. The employees of the Azam-Jahi Mills struck work as their grievances regarding their rates of pay were not adjusted. The Mahbubshahi Gulbarga Mills strike was brought to an end with the change of the Manager of the Mills while no change in management was made as a result of the Warangal strike.

The relations between the Police and the Public were harmonious throughout the year. Relations between the Police and the Public.

Cognizable Crime:—The following table gives the total number of cognizable cases reported during the last five years in the Diwani, Sarf-e-Khas and Paigah areas :— Crime.

Area	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
Diwani	9,568	9,853	11,258	14,211	14,915
Sarf-e-Khas ..	1,566	1,715	1,812	2,379	2,369
Paigah—Vicar-ul-Umra	..	..	..	746	279
Paigah—Khurshid Jahi	..	..	..	..	499
Total ..	11,134	11,568	13,070	17,336	18,062

The total number of cognizable cases reported in the Diwani area including the Paigah, during the year shows an increase of 736, as compared with the figures of the previous year. The Sarf-e-Khas figures show a decrease of 10. The slight increase in the Diwani figures is due to the inclusion of the figures of the Khurshid Jahi Paigah in the total. In 761 cases, investigations were refused under the provision of Section 160 A.Cr.P.C., the percentage of such cases being 4.2, as against 4.7 of the previous year. Of the cases reported, 1,225 were found false, and there were thus 16,076 true cases for disposal.

The number of true cases enquired into during each of the last five years is as under :— Fluctuation in Crime.

1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
9,463	9,561	11,100	15,418	16,976

The following statement shows the results of true cases investigated by the Police during each of the last 5 years :—

Offences	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
Total number of cases investigated ..	10,695	10,854	12,338	16,518	16,076
Total number of cases challaned ..	6,927	5,760	6,827	9,647	11,365
Number of cases tried by Courts including those pending at the close of the previous year	7,252	6,805	8,010	10,976	12,933
Number of cases decided	6,205	5,614	6,783	'9,384	10,813
Cases convicted, including cases compounded. ..	4,244	3,874	4,915	7,301	8,437
Percentage of cases convicted to cases investigated ..	39.7	35.6	39.8	44.2	52.4
Percentage of cases convicted to cases challaned ..	71.6	67.2	71.9	75.6	74.2
Percentage of cases convicted to cases decided ..	68.4	69.0	72.5	77.8	78.0
Number of cases pending in Courts at the close of the year ..	1,047	1,191	1,227	1,592	2,120

Convictions were secured in 50 per cent of the true cases during the year under review.

Offences against the State and Public Justice.

The following statement gives the number of true cases under this head for the last five years:—

Offences ..	1345 F.	1346 F.	1347 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
Abetment ..	..	..	..	..	1
Sedition	..	..	..	1	..
Offences relating to stamps and coins ..	27	34	27	27	15
Harbouring offenders	7	1	..	1	1
Escape from Lawful custody ..	79	71	74	121	89
Rioting and unlawful assembly ..	226	251	187	270	272
Personating a Public Servant ..	14	13	17	38	13
Total ..	353	370	305	458	391

It will be observed that there has been a decrease of 67 cases in crimes that fall within this class.

Counterfeiting coin.

Including cases pending from the previous year, 13 cases relating to coins and stamps were sent to Court. Of these, 9 ended in conviction and 4 were pending in Courts at the close of the year. No case was dismissed.

Escape from custody.

Of the 89 cases of escape from lawful custody during the year, 80 were challaned. Including 11 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 91 cases for disposal. Of these, 65 ended in conviction, 9 in discharge or acquittal, 3 were filed owing to the death of the accused and 14 were pending in courts at the close of the year.

Of the 89 cases of escape, 4 were under investigation, at the close of the year. Of the remainder, 59 were from Police custody, 18 from Judicial custody, 7 from Jails, and one from the Excise authorities.

Rioting and Unlawful Assembly.

Of the 272 cases of "Rioting and Unlawful Assembly" 213 went to Court. Including 69 cases pending from the previous year, there were 282 cases for disposal. Of these, 50 ended in conviction, 84 in discharge or acquittal, 33 were compounded, in 2 cases fines were inflicted and 113 cases were pending in Courts at the close of the year.

Personating a Public Servant.

Of the 13 cases registered under "Personating a Public Servant" 9 were challaned. Including 2 cases pending from the previous year there were in all 11 cases for disposal. Of these, 9 ended in conviction, 1 in discharge or acquittal, and one was pending in Court at the end of the year.

Serious Offences against person.

The number of "Serious Offences Against Person" shows an increase of 21 cases, the figure being 1,799 as against 1,778 in the preceding year. Out of 1,799 true cases reported, 1,413 were sent to Court. Including 329 cases pending from the previous year, there were 1,742 cases for disposal. Of these, 669 cases ended in conviction and 339 in acquittal or discharge. Compromise was allowed in 376 cases, 12 cases were filed owing to death or escape and 346 were pending trial at the end of the year.

Murder, Attempt at Murder and culpable homicide.

There was a decrease of 22 cases under the heading "Murder, attempt at murder and culpable homicide" as compared with the figures for the previous year. Sex jealousy was the motive in 93 of the cases reported, whilst 34 were due to the desire for monetary gain. Personal

animosity was responsible for 65 murders and land disputes for 45. In 28 cases women committed suicide by throwing themselves into wells with their children in arms, 6 cases were as a result of insanity, and 11 were of a miscellaneous nature.

It is gratifying to note that satisfactory results were obtained in Court for murder cases.

Serious offences against the person and property or against property only.

Crime under the head " Serious offences against the person and property or against property only " shows a decrease from 3,590 in 1348 Fasli to 3,038 in the year under report. Of the total number of 3,038 true cases reported 872 cases went to Court. Including 207 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 1,079 cases for disposal. Of these, 538 ended in conviction and 304 in discharge or acquittal. The parties were allowed to compound in 10 cases, 10 cases were filed owing to the death of the parties concerned, and 217 cases were pending trial at the end of the year.

Minor offences against the person.

Of the 967 cases registered under the head " Minor Offences against the person," 808 went to Court. Including 83 cases pending trial at the end of the previous year, there were in all 891 cases for disposal. Of these, 133 ended in conviction, 595 were compounded, 74 were discharged or acquitted, 3 were filed owing to death or escape and 86 were pending trial at the close of the year.

Minor offences against property.

Of the 3,640 true cases reported under the head " Minor Offence against property," 1,933 were sent to Court, and including 251 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 2,184 cases for disposal. Of these, 1,000 ended in conviction, 319 were compounded, 21 were filed owing to death or escape, 519 were discharged or acquitted, and 325 cases were pending trial at the close of the year.

Other Miscellaneous Crimes.

There was an increase of 972 cases in offences under the head " Other Miscellaneous Crimes." The number of cases registered during the year was 6,241 as against 5,269 in 1348 Fasli. The increase is entirely due to vigorous action by the Police under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act. These two measures accounted for no less than 3,312 out of a total of 6,241. Of the 6,241 cases reported, no less than 6,024 cases went to Court. Including 614 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 6,638 cases for

disposal. Of these, 4,553 cases resulted in conviction, 867 were discharged or acquitted, 77 were compounded, 128 were filed owing to death or escape, and 1,013 were pending trial at the close of the year. Thus 96.5 per cent of the cases reported went to Court, and no less than 80 per cent of the cases tried ended in conviction.

Offences relating to religion.

Under the head "Offences relating to religion," eighteen of the 52 cases reported were sent to Court, including 5 cases pending from the previous year, there were in all 25 cases for disposal. Of these, 8 ended in conviction, 8 in discharge or acquittal, one was compounded, two were filed owing to death or escape and four were pending at the close of the year. As noted in last year's report, cases of this nature usually involve the desecration of Mosques, Temples, Graveyards and Idols. Such offences are difficult to prove as they are usually committed at night and the Police have little to guide them in their enquiries. Moreover, there is reluctance on the part of the public to appear for evidence in cases of this nature.

Security to keep the peace.

It was found necessary on no less than 497 occasions to apply to Court for proceedings with a view to preventing breaches of the peace.

Criminal Investigation Department.

A comparative statement showing the results of cases taken up by the Crime Branch during each of the last five years is as follows :—

Year	Investigated	Convicted	Acquitted	Under-trial	Transferred to District Police	False	Untraced	Final report submitted	Under investigation
1345 F.	208	99	4	53	11	..	1	33	7
1346 F.	136	79	12	1	5	..	..	28	11
1347 F.	68	43	2	4	6	..	3	1	9
1348 F.	117	19	4	10	1	..	1	3	79
1349 F.	44	1	..	35	6	..	1	1	..

The number (44) of cases investigated in 1349 Fasli appears to be a heavy drop on the total (117) for 1348 Fasli. This is not really the case, as 78 of the 1348 Fasli

investigations related to a connected series of misappropriation which properly formed one case only. The true figure for 1348 Fasli was, therefore, 40 cases and there has, therefore, been in fact a slight increase on this number in 1349 Fasli. The system of confining the attention of crime branch officers to specially difficult and intricate cases—and usually those in which the District Police had asked for assistance—was continued in 1349 Fasli. This system was begun in 1347 Fasli and it explains the decrease in the number of cases investigated as compared with the totals of 1346 Fasli and the previous years. In addition to the 44 cases investigated, crime branch officers assisted the local police without actually taking over investigations—in 37 other cases ; they also undertook 14 confidential enquiries and 48 miscellaneous enquiries during the year.

Special Branch.

The outbreak of the War added a still further burden to the already heavy work falling on the Special Branch. These extra demands were efficiently met, all ranks working long hours and overtime becoming a normal feature of the life of the clerical staff. The whole staff, both gazetted and non-gazetted, worked excellently throughout the year.

Finger Print Bureau.

Thirteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-four finger print slips were searched during the year 1349 Fasli against 12,610 in the previous year, an increase of 1,184 slips. Of the total number of slips searched, 2,348 were traced, against 1,931 in the previous year. The total number of slips received from British India and searched during the year was 4,642 from which 405 persons were traced against 3,998 and 351, respectively in the previous year. Out of 249 slips sent to the Bureau in British India, 69 were traced for Hyderabad against 281 and 48 in the previous year. The total number of slips received from the Dominions and searched was 9,152, of which 1,943 were traced, against 8,612 and 1,580, respectively, in the previous year.

Experts were requisitioned by courts in 32 civil and criminal cases against 25 in the previous year. Thirty-nine documents—civil and criminal—were examined and expert opinion given thereon. Fees amounting to Rs. 250 were credited to the Government Treasury. The fees collected last year were Rs. 260.

Criminal Tribes.

At the beginning of 1349 Fasli there were 7,934 registered male members of criminal tribes under surveil-

lance, within the Dominions, 338 fresh registrations were made during the year, and 1,209 persons were exempted from surveillance. With deaths and transfers outside the Dominions, *etc.*, this gave a total of 6,889 registered male members under surveillance at the end of the year.

Police Training School.

The total number of inspectors, sub-inspectors, head-constables and directly appointed cadets at the Police Training School at the commencement of the session was 104. Of these 33 resigned or were returned to their districts as they were found unsuitable for training. Thus the number of cadets under training at the end of the year was 71. All appeared for the final examination and 68 of them were successful. There were 82 constables under training in the lower class at the beginning of the year. Of these, 17 were sent back to their districts as they were found unfit for promotion to the rank of Head-Constable. The remaining 65, together with another constable who could not take the final examination in 1348 Fasli, appeared for the final examination and 64 of them were successful.

Police and Sikh Boys School.

Accommodation is provided for 125 Police boys, but when the session commenced, there were only 104 on the rolls, and at the close of the year, the number was 118. Of these, 11 boys were enlisted in the Police Force as constables, 3 were discharged for absence without permission, and 28 new boys were admitted to the school. There is accommodation for 60 Sikh boys, but at the beginning of the year only 48 were on the rolls. Of these 5 boys were enlisted in the Sikh Force, 4 were discharged on account of absence without permission and 3 new boys were admitted to the School. In the School examination, 79 per cent of the boys were successful, whilst 6 boys passed the Middle School successfully, and 2 the Matriculation Examination. The expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 21,482-12-0 as against Rs. 20,740-5-2 in 1348 Fasli. The administration of the School was satisfactory.

Sikh Force.

The strength of the Sikh Force, including the office establishment, was 613. Five posts were brought under reduction as there were no heirs to the deceased incumbents of these posts. The strength of the force was thus reduced to 608.

Police Buildings.

A sum of Rs. 62,869 was included in the Public Works Department Budget during the year for the maintenance of Police Buildings, and a sum of Rs. 15,000 was sanctioned

in the Police Budget for petty and emergency repairs. A further sum of Rs. 53,385 was sanctioned for repairs and the construction of Police Buildings in the Sarf-e-Khas area.

Widow Fund.

There were 1,275 widows in receipt of maintenance allowance from this Fund at the close of 1349 Fasli. The actual expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 62,386 as against Rs. 57,821 during 1348 Fasli.

Reforms.

Many of the reforms that involved additional expenditure had to be dropped during the year owing to the demand for economy. Government however was pleased to sanction Second Officers for 40 important Police Stations. The District Police Manual was issued in English and the Urdu edition was nearing completion at the end of the year. The scheme for bringing the Mounted Police up to full strength was continued, by the purchase of a number of remounts, and the provision of additional motor transport was under the consideration of Government at the close of the year. A District Police Internal Security Scheme was introduced as a war measure.

The suspension of the Satyagraha campaign at the end of the previous year enabled the Police to devote more attention to their ordinary duties. Patrol arrangements were revived in certain areas in which they had been discontinued, or, at all events, curtailed, and co-operative measures for the prevention of crime were adopted by the Police Stations and districts. Crime on the whole was better handled than in any preceding year and a greater measure of protection was accorded to all the people through the country-side. There was a more general realisation of their responsibility for law and order on the part of the First Taluqdars and close co-operation exists between them and the District Superintendents of Police. Happy relations also prevailed between the Police and the Courts.

SECTION (D)

Jails

Number of Jails.

There are 4 Central and 12 District Jails in the Dominions, but owing to the Satyagraha Campaign, the District Jails, Aurangabad and Nizamabad were raised to the status of Central Jails. The Nizamabad Jail, reverted to its former status on the 9th Thir, 1349 Fasli

when the Satyagraha campaign came to an end, but the Aurangabad Jail was retained as a Central Jail for habitual convicts.

All Central and District Jails were inspected by such Government Officials as are authorised to visit them. Non-official visitors also inspected some of the Jails and were pleased to record their appreciation of the Jail Administration.

Number of Prisoners.

There were 3,683 prisoners in Jails at the beginning of the year and 13,333 were admitted during the year. Of these, 13,548 were discharged, leaving 3,468 (3,410 males and 58 females) in confinement at the close of the year. Admissions for the year 1348 Fasli and 1347 Fasli were 30,159 and 10,512 respectively. The daily average jail population was 3,446 as compared with 5,180 during 1348 Fasli and 2,967 during 1347 Fasli.

The admission figures included 398 convicts from Paighas and Jagirs.

The number of prisoners released during the year under report was 13,546, as compared with 29,519 during 1348 Fasli and 10,314 during 1347 Fasli.

Admission and Discharge of convicts.

The convict population at the beginning of the year stood at 2,495 including males and females and during the year 4,225 convicts were admitted of whom 111 were females. The total number of convicts dealt with was thus 6,720 as against 16,130 in 1348 Fasli and 5,563 in 1347 Fasli. Convicts were released as under :—

(*a*) Under the commands of His Exalted Highness	85
(*b*) On expiry of sentence	2,250
(*c*) As a result of Appeal	202
(*d*) By order of Courts pending Appeals ..	522
(*e*) By payment of fine or security	500
(*f*) Under the Remission Rules	687
(*g*) On Medical Certificates	64
Total ..	4,310
Grand Total ..	4,359

Of the 49 included in the grand total but not classified above, 5 convicts escaped and 44 died. At the end of the year under review the number of convicts in jails was 2,361, of whom 41 were females.

Religion, Age, Literacy and previous occupation of convicts.

(*a*) *Religion*:—Of the 4,225 convicts admitted during the year 2,319 or 54.89 per cent were Hindus; 897 or 21.23 per cent. were Muslims; 9 or 0.21 per cent were Indian Christians and 1,000 or 23.67 per cent belonged to other castes not classified as Hindus.

(*b*) *Age*:—Particulars of the ages of the convicts admitted during the year were as under :—

Age	Number	Percentage of the whole
Under 16 years	67	1.59
Between 16 and 18 years ..	138	3.27
Between 18 and 21 years ..	320	7.57
Between 21 and 30 years ..	1,898	44.92
Between 30 and 40 years ..	1,172	27.74
Between 40 and 60 years ..	588	13.92
Over 60 years ..	42	0.99
Total ..	4,225	100.00

The fact that nearly half of the convicts admitted during the year were between 21 and 30 years of age shows that crime is most prevalent amongst those who are at the most vigorous period of life. Of the 67 juvenile convicts admitted during the year, 3 were sent to the Reformatory, whilst 64 who were sentenced to short terms of imprisonment were detained in the districts in which they were convicted.

(*c*) *Literacy* :—The percentage of convicts able to read and write shows a decrease of 26.44 on the corresponding figure of the previous year. The decrease is due to the comparatively better standard of literacy that prevailed amongst the Satyagraha convicts as compared with ordinary convicts. Regular instruction was given in our jail schools throughout the year, and 425 illiterate convicts were taught to read and write.

(*d*) *Previous Occupation*:—The following table shows the classification of male convicts according to their occupation:—

	Number	Percentage.
Government servants or servants of local bodies	97	2.36
Servant class	439	10.67
Agriculturists	1,441	35.03
Traders	183	4.45
Persons employed in mechanical arts and manufactures ..	166	4.03
Casual workers	1,788	43.46
Total ..	4,114	100.00

(*e*) *Female Convicts*:—The total number of female convicts admitted to jails during the year was 111 as against 104 in 1348 Fasli and 77 in 1347 Fasli. Of these 79 were Hindus, 6 Muslims and 26 belonged to other religions.

Nature of Offences.

The percentage of prisoners sentenced to punishment not exceeding 6 months was 68.94 as against 31.64 during the preceding year. The number of convicts sentenced to simple imprisonment was 1,145 or 27.10 of the total number as against 1,217 in 1348 Fasli.

In 10 cases prisoners were sentenced to whipping, and in 40 cases the accused were punished with fines only. Thus 3,030 or 71.72 per cent of the total number who passed through Dominion Jails were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment. Of the 2,361 convicts that remained in jails at the close of the year, only 319 were considered sufficiently dangerous to require fetters.

Previous Convictions.

441 or 10.44 of the total number of prisoners admitted to jails were proved to be men with previous convictions. Out of this number the Central Jail Hyderabad alone contributed 125, most of them being City *badmashes*.

Breach of Jail Discipline.

There was an increase in the number of breaches of jail discipline the figure going up from 494 in 1348 F. to 514 during the year under report. 327—the largest

number—occurred in the Aurangabad Central Jail where most of the habitual convicts were confined.

Convict Officers.

Out of a daily average population of 2,257, the number of Convict Officers was 379 as against 540 in 1348 Fasli. The number of Convict Officers punished during the year was 40, as against 104 during the previous year.

Under-trial Prisoners.

The number of under-trial prisoners at the beginning of the year was 1,188 as against 856 at the beginning of the previous year. The number admitted to jails during the year was 9,108 as against 16,216 in 1348 Fasli. Thus the total number of prisoners to be tried during the year was 10,296.

Escapes & re-capture.

The number of escapes amongst convicts and under-trial prisoners during the year was 13, including 8 under-trials and 5 convicts as against 21 in 1348 Fasli. Of the 13 prisoners who escaped 2 convicts and 4 under-trial prisoners were re-captured and 3 convicts and 4 under-trials were at large at the close of the year.

Civil Prisoners.

There were 12 Civil Prisoners in jails at the beginning of the year, and 120 new ones were admitted, making a total of 132. Of these, 127 were released and there were still 5 such prisoners in jails at the end of the year.

Prisoners from Jagirs & Paigahs.

The number of prisoners admitted to jails from Jagirs and Paigahs areas was 398. All were convicts.

Financial.

During the year under report the total gross expenditure on the Jail Department, excluding the outlay by the Public Works Department on Jail Buildings, was Rs. 6,96,279-4-11 as compared with Rs. 11,29,846-1-4 for the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 4,33,566-12-5.

Deducting the income which amounted to Rs. 2,64,766-15-10, the net expenditure on jails during the year was Rs. 4,31,512-5-10 as against Rs. 9,11,743-0-9 previously or decrease of Rs. 4,80,230-11-8 for the year 1349 Fasli. Bills to the extent of Rs. 57,472-0-5 were outstanding at the end of the year for articles supplied. The gross cost per head calculated on the daily average strength of convicts and under-trials was Rs. 202-0-10 as against Rs. 218-1-10 for the previous year. Deducting the amount of earnings, the net expenditure per head would work out at Rs. 125-3-6 as against Rs. 176-0-2 in 1348 Fasli.

Employment of Prisoners.

The average number of convicts sentenced to rigorous imprisonment was 1,717 out of a daily average of 2,257. Of these, 689 or 30.53 per cent were employed in Jail Factories, and 77 or 3.41 per cent were employed in the Government Central Press. Jail Gardens absorbed 175 or 7.76 per cent and 34 or 1.50 per cent. were employed on building and repair works. Thus, in all, 975 persons or 43.20 per cent were employed on remunerative works. The remaining 1,282 or 56.80 per cent comprised old and infirm prisoners, and those who were employed as cooks, prison officers, scavengers, and as orderlies to sick and infirm persons.

Jail Factories.

The Jail Factories are run on commercial lines, Government deriving from them in the year under review a profit of Rs. 98,641-6-10.

Net cost to Government on Jail Dept.

The gross expenditure on jails during the year amounted to Rs. 6,96,279-4-11. Deducting from this figure the sum of Rs. 3,51,215-1-7 as the amount for which credit is taken under contributions towards maintenance charges, the actual net cost to Government for the working of the Jail Department during the year under report was Rs. 3,45,064-3-4 as against Rs. 4,71,342-7-4 in 1348 Fasli.

The total cost of guarding, feeding, clothing and of attending medically to the prisoners, after deducting the amount of Rs. 1,69,038-13-8 spent on the purchase of raw materials and on building works, was Rs. 5,27,240-7-3. Distributed over the daily average number of convicts and under-trials (3,446) this gives an annual maintenance charge of Rs. 153-0-0 per prisoner as against Rs. 139-9-2 in the preceding year.

Diet Charges.

The total expenditure under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 1,63,543-0-6, as against Rs. 2,71,562-13-10 in the year 1348 Fasli showing a decrease of Rs. 1,08,019-13-4, which was due to the restoration of normal figures for jail population. The average cost per head decreased from Rs. 52-6-10 to Rs. 47-7-4.

Clothing & Bedding.

The cost under this head during the year amounted to Rs. 27,596-15-1 as against Rs. 36,699-15-3 in 1348 Fasli. The cost per head was Rs. 8-0-2 against Rs. 7-1-4 in the previous year.

Medical Charges.

The total expenditure on the Jail Medical Staff including Medical and Supervision allowances to District

Civil Surgeons, amounted to Rs. 23,450-12-2 as against Rs. 25,890 in 1348 Fasli, the cost per prisoner being Rs. 6-12-11 against Rs. 5 in 1348 Fasli. The annual cost per sick prisoner was Rs. 192-3-4. The cost of medicines supplied to the Jail Dispensaries during the year was Rs. 6,267-15-10 as against Rs. 5,746-7-9 in the previous year, or an increase of Rs. 521-8-1 on account of a general rise in prices.

Statistics of sickness & mortality.

The total admission to Jail Hospitals during the year were 44,633 as against 1,10,505 in 1348 Fasli or a decrease of 65,852. The daily average number of sick prisoners in the jails was 122 against 302 during the previous year. The number of deaths during the year was 63 as against 51 in 1348 Fasli. The ratio of mortality per mille to the daily average strength of prisoners was 18.28 as against 9.84 in the preceding year. The increase was due to an outbreak of Meningitis in the Hyderabad Central Jail and to an increase in the number of old and infirm prisoners with respiratory diseases.

General. Prisoners' Aid Societies.

Prisoners' Aid Societies have been formed in all the districts, but so far they have not been very effective.

Reformatory School.

There were 4 boys in the Reformatory at the beginning of the year and 3 more were admitted during the year, two of whom were Hindus and one was a Mohammadan. Out of the 3 boys admitted, one was convicted under Section 386 A.P.C., one under 315 A.P.C. and one under 237 A.P.C.

Lepers.

There were 5 leper convicts at the Dichpalli Leper Home at the beginning of the year, and 5 were admitted during the year. Of these 2 escaped and were at large at the close of the year, and 8 remained under treatemnt.

Recreation.

Facilities for games such as Basket-Ball, Volley-Ball, Gymnastics, Tug-of-war, Kabaddi, *etc.*, are provided in all the jails.

Jail Gardens:—The total value of vegetables grown in Jail Gardens during the year was Rs. 20,456-9-4 against Rs. 14,931-8-4 in 1348 Fasli, showing an increase of Rs. 5,525-1-0. Vegetables worth Rs. 17,770-10-2 were supplied to prisoners, and the balance worth Rs. 2,685-15-2 was sold to public. The total value of vegetables consumed by prisoners was Rs. 18,991-7-11. Vegetables worth Rs. 1,220-13-9 only were purchased from the bazar as against Rs. 4,709-5-6 in the previous year. During the

year more attention was paid to the cultivation of vegetables, and professional malies were also employed in some of the jail gardens with the result that vegetables improved both in quality and quantity.

Parole System.

With the approval of Government a Parole System has been introduced. Prisoners with good records are allowed out of jail for a few hours once a month. They are free from supervision while on parole and they are permitted to wear their own clothes. 111 convicts were allowed out on parole during the year and none of them abused this privilege.

Revision system.

A revision system was sanctioned by Government during the year which provides that a committee will examine the records of all convicts sentenced to over three years imprisonment and make recommendations to Government as to whether those who have completed half their sentence, and whose conduct has been exemplary, should be released or not.

SECTION (E).

Military.

A. REGULAR FORCES.

General.

The task of the Regular Forces was to place at the disposal of the Government of India, their full resources, in so far as the safety of the State would admit. With this object in view, Army Headquarters set themselves the task to raise the standard of efficiency of the forces in training, equipment and arms, and much progress has been made in this respect.

H.E.H. the Nizam's Government have generally agreed to the provisions of the new State Forces Scheme of 1939 recommended by the Government of India in which the old categories of 'A', 'B' and 'C' class units have been changed to Field Service, General Service and State Service units. Considerable advantage accrues to the State under this scheme, in that the General Service units will have greater fire power and will be organised and armed more in accordance with modern requirements.

Recruitment.

Every effort was made in the year under report to improve the standard of recruits enlisted in the Regular

Forces. Recruiting parties consisting of especially selected officers and non-commissioned officers were sent out into the Districts of Hyderabad, Berar and British India. The Civil authorities and the recruiting officers in British India have been co-operating and have afforded every possible help, but so far recruitment in the districts has been disappointing. It is hoped that with the experience gained and with an improved recruiting system, the number required will be forthcoming in the future.

War Measures.

In accordance with His Exalted Highness the Nizam's fixed policy to give every assistance in his power in the prosecution of the present war simultaneously with ensuring the safety of his Dominions the following action has been taken :—

(*a*) One battalion of Infantry has been placed at the disposal of the Indian Government and is now employed in British India.

(*b*) Two additional battalions were to be raised ; of these one has already reached the strength of a full battalion, but its training is not yet complete.

(*c*) The raising of a Garrison Battalion in addition to the above two infantry battalions has been under consideration.

(*d*) A War reserve of officers is being built up and there are now 34 Cadets undergoing training at the Army Training School and 3 Cadets at the Officers Training School, Mhow. These Cadets at the conclusion of the prescribed six months' course will be granted temporary Commissions in the Regular Forces.

(*e*) A course of military training is being held for volunteers from the Government Departments.

(*f*) Further assistance to the Government of India has already been offered in the shape of earmarking one Cavalry Regiment for employment with the Indian Army, the provision of trained Signallers for service with the Indian Signal Corps and the raising of a mechanical transport unit.

Armament.

(*a*) Under the revised Indian State Forces Scheme of 1939, 'B' class Infantry Battalions being classed as General Service units, they are being equipped with high velocity No. 1 Rifles.

(*b*) The Army Training School was equipped with the authorised grenade equipment.

(*c*) 35 Pistols (revolvers) were issued to 3rd Bn. (N.O.) Hyderabad Infantry and one Lewis Machine Gun D. P. to the Infantry Training Company and a Vicker Machine Gun to the Hyderabad Cavalry Training Squadron.

Accommodation.

The provision of good accommodation for the armed forces is a matter of great urgency. Good accommodation has a marked effect on the health and efficiency of a unit. Progress in the constructional programme has however been slow. The Mominabad Cavalry Barracks were completed during the year and the 2nd (N.O.) H.I.S. Lancers occupied them in March 1940 (Ardibehisht 1349 Fasli). There are still, however, a few minor items of work to be carried out, and certain defects to be rectified, to which the Public Works Department are attending. Land has been acquired for the Infantry Barracks at Mominabad, plans have been approved and a rough estimate has been submitted to Government. It is expected that the work will commence in the early part of 1350 Fasli. The proposal to construct Infantry barracks at Himayatsagar, which was mentioned in last year's report was dropped for various reasons. Another suitable site was selected and land was acquired at Ibrahim Bagh, near Golconda Fort. The estimated cost is 14½ lakhs. It was mentioned in the last year's report that the condition of the 4th Battalion Golconda Infantry lines was deplorable. It has now been decided to construct permanent barracks for this Battalion on the existing site. A provision of 9.75 lakhs has been made for this project. The 5th Battalion which is being newly raised has been given improvised accommodation in the old 3rd (N.O.) Golconda Lancers stables which have been converted into men's barracks at a cost of Rs. 24,000 for which special sanction was obtained. The scheme of constructing Officers' Quarters has not made any progress.

Military Central Hospital.

The new Military Central Hospital Buildings were completed during the year under report and the opening ceremony was performed by His Highness the Prince of Berar on the 20th September 1940 (15th Aban 1349 Fasli). The new Hospital is centrally situated. It has an accommodation for 100 beds and the X-Ray and Physio-Therapy, Dental Clinic and Laboratory sections are all attached to it. The Hospital has been fitted out with all modern equipment. The Family Hospital has also been removed and is now, pending construction of a separate block,

temporarily accommodated in one of the old blocks behind the new hospital building.

Mechanical Transport Section. Mention was made in the previous reports regarding the mechanisation of the Animal Transport Section into a Mechanical Transport Section. This has since been completed. A scheme has now gone up to Government, on the lines of Indian Army M.T. establishments for an Independent M. T. Section.

Military Cantonment. " The Cantonment Qanuncha " which was mentioned in the last report, has since been sent to Government to be finally passed into Law. Until the Qanuncha is passed into law, provisional arrangements have been made for the composition of a Cantonment Committee. This Committee has dealt with 50 cases of construction, repairs, sales, mortgages, sanitation, *etc.* Army proprietory rights on land were enforced in 15 cases and agreements to this effect were obtained from the owners. The demarcation of cantonment boundary limit has been taken in hand and it is hoped that the work will be completed during 1941. Rules have been framed and proposals submitted to Government for the distribution of Dewani land to retired soldiers with a view to help future recruitment in the Army. To ameliorate the present unsatisfactory condition of sanitation in all the military areas a scheme involving an extra expenditure of O.S. Rs. 4,200 has been prepared by the Cantonment Executive Officer in consultation with the Principal Medical Officer and the sanction of Government is awaited. With a view to regularize water-supply in the Regular Forces, a scheme in consultation with the Public Works Department involving an extra cost of Rs. 34,000 has been submitted to Government. The question of fixing the cantonment boundary is also under the consideration of Government.

New Hyderabad Army Act. This Act is still under the scrutiny by the Legal Adviser and is expected to be passed by the Legislative Council during the next year. As an emergency measure the Act has been enforced for two years in the form of the "Hyderabad Army Dastur-ul-Amal."

Expansion of Nazam Battalion. Nazam Battalion at present consists of two companies and headquarters. Recommendation to Government to expand this unit by two more companies has been made. Government sanction is awaited.

Inspecting Officers' Remarks. Very satisfactory reports have been received from the Inspecting Officer, Major-General F. Gwatkin C.B., D.S.O.,

M.C., Military Adviser-in-Chief who inspected 'A' and 'B' class units in January 1940 (Isfandar 1349 Fasli). The following is a summary of his report :—

> "The general situation in Hyderabad State is very satisfactory. I saw little of the administrative side of the units on my visit. What I did see created a very favourable impression. As regards training, it is suggested that individual and section training should now be gone into with the greatest thoroughness.
>
> All ranks appear to be very keen, eager and willing to learn."

Officers and Examinations.

10 officers and cadets were under training at the close of the year at the Indian Military Academy, Dehra Dun, whence two officers and six cadets returned after graduation and the latter were granted commissions and posted in "A" and "B" class units. One cadet dropped a term and one cadet failed. Two officers, Mr. Mirza Himayat Beg and Mr. K. A. Coorlawala won the distinction of the Birdwood Sword of Honour and the gold medal respectively.

Cadets.

Two examinations for entry into the Hyderabad Army Training School were held. Four candidates were selected for appointment as cadets in the 1st and five at the 2nd examination. Five candidates were successful in passing the Army Entrance examination held in Aban 1349 Fasli.

The Army Training School.

The Army Training School which is proving of great value to the Army, and through which uniformity of training in the Regular Forces is maintained, has been temporarily expanded for officer cadets being trained and equipped as rapidly as possible under the accelerated emergency procedure adopted for the purpose.

Direction.

(*a*) His Highness the Prince of Berar continued to be the Commander-in-Chief, Regular Forces, throughout the year.

(*b*) Major-General Nawab Kader Yar Jung Bahadur proceeded on four months leave preparatory to retirement and retired from service with effect from 1st Azur 1350 Fasli. Colonel Syed Ahmed El-Edroos Bahadur, O.B,I., Commander, Cavalry Brigade, officiated as Commander during his leave and succeeded as Commander, Regular Forces.

(c) Colonel Mian Mohd. Bashir continued to hold the post of Commander, Infantry Brigade.

Health and Sanitation.

The health of the troops was satisfactory. The incidence of malaria has been, to a certain extent, controlled. There had been a distinct fall in the incidence of venereal diseases. Regular Anti-plague measures were carried out in the military area throughout the year. The total number of out-patients treated in the various medical dispensaries and in the Central Hospital was 1,14,522 as against 1,45,772 treated last year. The number of in-patients had been 2682 as against 2894 in 1348 Fasli.

The number of deaths from all causes during the year was 11 against 10 during the previous year.

Army Veterinary Service.

This department continued to work efficiently. The Veterinary Hospitals are well staffed and well equipped. The number of sick animals treated in the various hospitals in the year under report was 711 excluding those treated for minor injuries and ailments. The percentage of death due to natural causes has been under one per cent.

Financial.

The Budget estimate for the Regular Forces for 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 55,20,698 as compared to Rs. 55,08,410 provided for 1348 Fasli, the increase of Rs. 12,288 in the provision being due to the extra cost on account of rank promotions and grade increments both of officers and other ranks.

B. IRREGULAR FORCES.

The question of efficiency, training and organisation of the Irregular Forces is receiving special attention. Matters that concern dress, uniform, armament, military equipments, training, construction of Barracks, increase in the number of postings of Arabs and other troops in districts are under consideration of the Military authorities and the Department concerned. More than 624 persons are receiving training in drill and military parade under the guidance of experienced Military Officers.

The strength of the Force rose from 10,288 foot and 1240 mounted in 1348 Fasli to 10,396 foot while the mounted troop remained the same. The cost of the Irregular Forces in 1349 Fasli was Rs. 22,16,221-14-8 as against Rs. 20,81,815-3-5 in the previous year.

The number of Arab Forces in the city and districts was 5001 foot and 38 mounted of which 351 foot are under the supervision of City Police. The cost of Rs. 10,21,865 remained the same. Out of the total number 2038 were employed in the Districts and Tahsils on guard duties of Treasuries and the remainder on miscellaneous duties.

CHAPTER IV

Production

SECTION (A)

Weather and Crops

Rainfall and other seasonal conditions affecting agriculture in the year under review were unsatisfactory. The average fall by the south-west monsoon was 18.66″ or 6.32″ below the normal (24.98″) for the past 40 years. The monsoon came late, and when it came, it was weak; in parts of Warangal, Karimnagar and Adilabad the fall was meagre and ill-distributed. Hence, Kharif and Abi, which depended upon this monsoon, were severely affected and the yield was disappointing. Rainfall.

The north-east monsoon was unusually vigorous in Azur (October 1939) yielding 4.68″ as compared with 1.86″ normal. In the next month only sporadic showers fell in stray parts amounting to 19 cents as against 78 cents normal. Though the total for this monsoon averaged 4.87″ as against a normal of 2.64″, the absence of rain in as many as ten districts, during the month of Dai caused anxiety with regard to the Rabi Crop.

During the remaining period of the year it rained at intervals averaging 3.83″ as compared with a normal fall of 2.69″. Thus, the total fall averaged 27.36″ and was therefore 2.95″ below normal. Principal variations from normal were :—Nalgonda (+11.24″), Parbhani (—10.0″), Medak (—8.27″) Osmanabad (—6.76″), Baghat (—6.61″) and Bidar (—6.39″).

(*a*) The Kharif crop suffered from an inadequate rainfall and soil moisture deficiency resulted in many districts. Sowing was protected. The crop in as many as fifteen districts was started. Insects in Karimnagar, Medak, Gulbarga and Raichur and field-rats in Gulbarga and Osmanabad did some damage. Harvesting began at the end of Mehir 1348 Fasli (September 1939). In the Crops.

interval, late sown crops, in some tracts of Karimnagar and Adilabad failed.

(*b*) Abi sowing began in the second week of Amardad (June 1939) and was concluded in the first week of Mehir (August 1939). In parts of Nalgonda, Nizamabad and Mahbubnagar inadequate rainfall interfered with seeding operations and retarded the growth of plants. Towards the end of the same month the crop suffered from lack of moisture. Temporary relief came from the rains in the first-half of Mehir (August 1939). Subsequently, the condition of the crop again deteriorated. Reaping commenced in Azur 1349 F. (October 1939) and was concluded in Isfandar (Janury 1940).

(*c*) Rabi sowing continued from Mehir 1348 Fasli (August 1939) to the end of Dai 1349 Fasli (November 1939). In parts of Adilabad, Karimnagar and Nizamabad tender sprouts were destroyed by heavy showers during Azur (October 1939), and resowing had to be done in Adilabad, while in some places of Atraf-e-Balda, jawar began to wither for lack of moisture. In the winter months the crop passed through a spell of severe cold weather, before harvest. Moisture deficiency and plant disease minimised yield prospects.

(*d*) Tabi sowing began at the end of Dai 1349 Fasli (December 1939) and continued for full three months. The crop in Warangal and Karimnagar suffered from insects and water scarcity. Reaping which began at the end of Ardibehisht (April 1940) was in progress when the year under review concluded.

Live-Stock.

Water-supply for drinking purposes was deficient in most parts of the Dominions. The north-east monsoon brought some relief to all the districts with the exception of Medak and Bidar. When the hot weather set in, the supply began to diminish in Atra-fe-Balda, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Bir, Parbhani, Osmanabad and Bidar, and when the period under review closed parts of as many as eleven districts reported water shortage.

Cattle diseases prevalent in the districts of Karimnagar, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda and Raichur at the beginning of the year subsided by slow degrees and the Dominions were generally free from cattle diseases in Amardad and Shehrewar (June and July). When succulent grass grew the diseases reappeared in Warangal, Karimnagar, Bir and Raichur. Towards the close of Aban (September)

a few more places became infected. During the winter months and during the period, the cattle were on the move for grazing, they enjoyed better health except in stray parts of Atraf-e-Balda and Nalgonda. Again with the summer months the spread of diseases started anew, the districts infected being Atra-fe-Balda, Karimnagar, Medak, Aurangabad, Bir, Raichur, and Bidar.

Grain Market.

The average retail price of wheat was $7\frac{1}{2}$ seers per O.S. Rupee. Owing to the failure of the rains, in some parts the price rose up to $6\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Aban 1348 Fasli (September 1939) and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in seers Isfandar 1349 Fasli (January 1940). Subsequently, it moved up and down, finally returning to $6\frac{1}{4}$ seers on 15th Thir 1349 Fasli (May 1940). Rice opened at $7\frac{1}{4}$ seers and moved up to $6\frac{3}{4}$ in Aban (September 1939) and $6\frac{1}{4}$ in Azur 1349 Fasli (October 1939) and 6 at the end of the period under review. The price of jawar rose from 12 seers to $9\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Aban 1348 Fasli (September 1939). There-after, it fell to 10 seers in Bahman 1349 F. (December 1939) and $11\frac{3}{4}$ seers in Ardibehisht 1349 F. (March). The fall in price was attributed to a favourable Rabi jawar crop.

SECTION (B).

Agriculture.

Work.

The work of the Department continued to be, according to its nature, (A) Research, (B) Experiment and (C) Demonstration and Propaganda. With the aim of improving the agriculture of the country and thus increasing the produce and the earnings therefrom research, experiment and demonstration have been regarded as means to that end. During the short period of eleven years in which this work has been in progress on a systematic scientific basis, the department has been able to achieve remarkable success in some directions. The new variety of Cotton Gaorani No. 6, which has been evolved by the Cotton Research Botanist, for the Gaorani protected areas of the Marahatwara, and has proved to be superior to the ordinary seed, both in yield and in quality, was sown over an area of 2,40,000 acres this year, and the growers earned about Rs. 6,27,000, over and above what they would have obtained from the ordinary seed. Similarly, the new Variety of Rice Himayatsagar No. 263, has become very popular with rice growers. It is an early ripening variety which gives two crops in

the year, with a coarser grain and a higher yield than that of the ordinary seed. It covered an area of 7548 acres this year. The area under the expanded cultivation of sugar-cane that resulted from the introduction of foreign varieties of the crop, was this year 19,898 acres, being more than 55 per cent. of the total area of sugarcane in the State. The growers of these varieties have in the year under review earned at least Rs. 9,95,000 over and above what they would have obtained by growing the ordinary local variety, while the State have been enabled to meet its requirements of Gur, which used to be imported to the value of 47 lakhs, to a very large extent from the local produce. In addition as a result of the introduction of these improved varieties in the Nizamsagar canal area, a large sugar factory which has been established at Bodhan in the Nizamabad district has started working and has manufactured white sugar. It is expected that in the near future the State will become self-sufficient as far as its requirements of sugar are concerned. The extension in the area under ground-nut, had brought about such an increase in the quality produced that the European war has made its disposal a problem. The department started propaganda and demonstration in favour of this crop in 1337-38 Fasli, when its area in the whole State was only 3,29,724 acres (mostly in Marahatwada). The area in the year under report was 15,19,703 acres, of which 5,27,800 acres or about 35 per cent. of the total acreage were under improved upright bunches varieties. Due to departmental efforts, the area in the Telingana expanded from 12,464 acres in 1337 Fasli to 5,95,894 acres in the year under report. This expansion has taken place mostly by a contraction in the area under castor and millets. It is estimated that the cultivators earned Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per acre more by growing groundnut instead of those crops. Calculating at only Rs. 5 per acre, the Telingana cultivators alone received an additional income of about Rs. 29,79,000 in this year. Noteworthy development is taking place in the extent and quality of the horticultural produce of the State. Since the department started propanganda in its favour and provided advice and help to garden owners, the area under fruits and vegetables has in recent years expanded from 5 lakhs to about 7 lakhs acres, with a resulting increase in production. In spite of the fact that the import of fruits and vegetables has decreased in recent years by about six lakhs of rupees, more fruits and vegetables are

now available for local consumption than formerly. The existence of Cactus Bush in the State was in the form of a regular pest, damaging cultivable land and valuable old buildings, besides harbouring snakes, etc. Thousands of rupees used to be spent by the Government and the public in digging it out, but with little result. The Cochineal insect introduced by the Entomological Section of the department has eradicated it almost completely throughout the State. These are some of the outstanding achievments of the department, that have resulted in the area under improved varieties of crops, alone, amounting to 9,04,415 acres in the year under report.

(A) *Research.*

(i) *Botanical Work.*—Plant breeding work continued on five of the most important crops of the State with the object of evolving plants that would give an increased out-turn of a better quality. Work on rice and castor at Himayatsagar Farm, on wheat and jowar at the Parbhani Farm and on Cotton at Parbhani and Raichur remained in progress.

Rice.—Selection and plant study has been continued. All the selections have been classified into four groups, according to the time they take to mature, *viz.* early, intermediate, late and very late. The new variety Himayatsagar No. 263, which has already been introduced in villages has become popular with the growers of coarse rice. It covered an area of 7,548 acres this year. Three other promising strains definitely proved higher yielders than the local seed in the trials conducted at the various experimental farms.

Castor.—Samples of the four most promising types were again sent to an important exporting firm for valuation this year. They offered from 2 to 11 per cent. more over the price of the local seed, for three of them. In an oil-expression test which was carried out with the local hand-presses, the same three types yielded from 8 to 18 per cent. more oil than the local seed. The results of a manural experiment have shown that the yield of castor can be increased by 62 to 83 per cent. by proper manuring.

Wheat.—Of the six strains which have proved to be higher yailders, the best variety as determined by a fresh series of trials will be issued to the cultivators.

Jowar.—Selection both in Kharif and Rabi jowars was continued. Four strains of Kharif jowar and three

of Rabi jowars gave higher yields than the local varieties. Their grain was offered 5 to 11 per cent. more price than the local varieties, in the local market. It is proposed to issue the best of them to the cultivators for cultivation on their lands.

Cotton.—This work is being done at present at Parbhani, under the Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee. A special farm is however being established by Government at Nanded, which is a more suitable place for the purpose. The work mainly consists of the improvement of the Hyderabad Gaorani Cotton. Selection and detailed studies were continued. Gaorani No. 6 was sown over an area of about 2,40,000 acres this year. Of the other strains under study, two have shown promise of a high yield and of resistance to the Wilt disease. A type of American Cotton called Parbhani-American, evolved under the same scheme, has proved successful in the Aurangabad District. It was grown there, over an area of about 1,500 acres, in the year under review.

The Hyderabad Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee is located at Raichur. The object is to improve the local Kumpta Cotton of the Raichur district. Some promising strains evolved under this scheme were compared both with the local and with imported varieties. Two of them gave encouraging yields. Of these one was grown on an area of about 40 acres in a village, but it suffered severely from Wilt, showing the necessity of producing a variety which would resist this disease.

(ii) *Chemical Work*—The staff of the Chemical Section was able to give increased attention to more important problems, having been relieved of the routine work of analysing samples of castor seeds pertaining to the Castor Improvement Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The total number of samples analysed by the Section during the year was 2,641, consisting of soils, manures, waters, seeds, sugar-cane juice, gur and oils. Weekly analysis of the juice of certain varieties of sugar-cane grown at the Himayatsagar Farm, confirm the results arrived at in previous years, that Coimbatore No. 419 is the most suitable variety for the West Telingana, as it has proved to be a higher yielder of both cane and gur, is high in sucrose content and purity and continues to keep this quality till the third week of February.

Coimbatore No. 421 seems to be the next best, and gave good yield this year also. Investigation into the causes of saltishness in gur had definitely shown in previous years that it was not due to the cane itself, but to the soil in which it was grown and to the water which irrigates it. Work was undertaken this year to find out the causes of soil and water saltishness. The indications are that chloride salts present in the soil are responsible for this unpleasant taste.

The pot-culture study of the effect of varying amounts of potassium salts on the incidence of the Wilt disease of cotton was continued. This year again no useful results could be obtained, as none of the plants had an attack of the disease. Some of the citrus gardens in Aurangabad district have been found to be seriously suffering from the citrus blight. Work has been started to discover the cause and in order to devise a remedy for this.

(iii) *Entomological Work.*—The collection and study of some of the insect pests of the State was continued. The Citrus Fruit Sucking Moth has been found to be doing a lot of damage in many Citrus gardens of the State. It has been observed that this moth has a preference for Tomato. Trials were being made to see whether it was possible to save citrus fruits by growing tomato as a catch crop in the garden. The preliminary general survey of the incidence of the damage caused to the rice crop by the Rice Hispa insect was continued in the Nalgonda district. This year, the attack was not severe. Collection and identification of insect pests of the State and the study of the life-history of some of them was continued. Advice was given to cultivators and garden-owners on the control of insect pests which appeared in their crops. Trials were carried out with some insecticides, with the object of ascertaining their effectiveness.

The Cotton Boll-Worm Investigation Scheme of the Indian Central Cotton Committee was closed down on the 31st May 1940, as it had fulfilled its purpose. The investigation had shown that the damage to the cotton crop by the Pink and spotted Boll-worms could be reduced very considerably by easy methods. In order to try out, over a large and compact area, these methods of controlling the insects, the Indian Central Cotton Committee had sanctioned the Cotton Boll-Worm Clean-up Scheme for a period of two years, which has started on

the 1st of October 1937. Subsequently they extended it for a further period of eighteen months. The work was repeated over an area of 400 square miles in the Nanded district. Observations have shown that the crop of the treated area suffered less than that of the untreated area.

(iv) *Plant Pathological Work.*—A scheme prepared on the basis of the report of the Imperial Mycologist, was put up to Government, part of which was sanctioned. Accordingly a survey of plant diseases in the State has been undertaken. As the Mildew disease of grapes is very severe in the Aurangabad District, an experiment in spraying and dusting the Vines with fungicides has been started. No results could be obtained from this as there was no attack of the disease this year. A general study of the important diseases of jowar and sugar-cane, has also been started.

(v) *Dry Farming Research.*—The Dry Farming Research Scheme has been further extended by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research upto 31st March 1942. A large portion of the Karnatik is subject to periodic famines, on account of uncertain rains. The object of this scheme is to devise such methods of crop growing and such varieties of crops as would give satisfactory out-turns even under uncertain and severe conditions. One variety of setaria, one variety of cotton and four varieties of Rabi jowar have proved successful. Other experiments have also given some results which will be of use in the future.

(vi) *Sugar-cane Research.*—The Hyderabad Sugar-cane Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, started working in the middle of last year. Cultural, manurial and varietal experiments with sugar-cane have been started and detailed agronomical, botanical and chemical studies have been undertaken, and it is expected that definite results will be obtained in due course.

(vii) *Poultry Breeding.*—Selections of the most suitable breed of fowls for the climate of the State and the work of improving the country strain was continued at Himayatsagar. The breeding of Rhode Island Red remained in progress at Parbhani.

(B). EXPERIMENTAL WORK.

(i) *Farm Experiments.*—Ten experimental farms were in existence in four agricultural Divisions of the State

during the year under report, excluding the special farm for Gaorani Cotton improvement work at Nanded, and three temporary farms at Mahbubnagar, Mudhol and Latur for Cotton research work.

WEST TELINGANA DIVISION.

(i) *Manurial Experiments with Rice*—Experiments to meet the scarcity of a good rice-crop manure, by evolving types that could be used with or without the farm-yard variety were continued. A composite manure, including Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash gave the highest yield.

(ii) *Rotation Experiments with Rice.*—Experiments were continued for discovering one or more Rabi Crops that could profitably replace the Tabi rice, and which by their very nature would reduce the dependence of the entire crop, upon the availability of a sufficient water-supply from the tanks.

(iii) *Chalka Soil Rotation Experiment.*—In view of the fact that experience had shown the benefits of including ground-nut and Tur in the crop rotations of the chalka lands situated in this area—where now only castor and jowar are grown in succession—the experiments that were being carried out, in two different methods of rotation, were continued. There are (*a*) Three year rotation including ground-nut, jowar and castor (*b*) four year rotation including ground-nut, jowar, tur and castor. No definite conclusions have been drawn as yet.

(iv) *Planting Time Experiment with Rabi Ground-nut:*—Experience at the departmental farms in this direction has shown that ground-nut can successfully be grown under irrigation in the Rabi season. The object of this experiment is to find out the most suitable time for sowing the crop. This year, the December sowing gave the best results.

(v) *Comparison of Rabi ground-nut varieties.*—No ground-nut is at present being grown in the State as a Rabi crop. Experience at the departmental farms indicated that it is possible to produce a satisfactory crop in the Rabi season under irrigation. As in the previous year, of the different varieties which were tried Kanke No. 17 and Hebbal No. 1 gave the highest out-turns.

(vi) *Comparison of Cotton Varieties.*—Little cotton is at present being grown on the chalka lands of the

Telingana. An experiment carried out in this respect at departmental farms has definitely shown that quite a good crop can be raised without irrigation, on deeper kinds of chalka soil during the kharif season. Of the several varieties tried, Gaorani No. 12 F. gave the highest out-turn this year.

(viii) *Comparison of Tobacco Varieties.*—Several varieties of tobacco were tried at the farms, of which Harrison's special and Guntur White Ash gave the highest yields. Samples of flue-cured leaf were sent to Tobacco exporting firms whose experts expressed the opinion that the quality of the leaf was satisfactory.

East Telingana Division.

(i) *Tobacco Experiment.*—The Imperial Council of Agricultural Research closed down their scheme of co-operative experiments on flue-curing of tobacco all over India. But, as the results obtained in previous years at the Warangal Farm were encouraging, the experiment was continued there. Three varieties of tobacco were tried, but as the crop was badly damaged by the leaf spot disease, all the produce was cured on racks instead of in barns.

(ii) The Preliminary observation trials with a number of varieties of different crops, preparatory to starting systematic experiments, *viz.*, jowar, ground-nut, bajra, tur, rice, wheat, gram, sugar-cane, sesamum, cotton, ragi, greengram and chillis, were continued.

Godavari Division.

The following experiments were carried out at the Main Experimental Farm, Parbhani :—

(i) *Green Manuring Experiment with Wheat* :— The object of this experiment is to see whether green manuring with Sumn-Hemp will promote a higher out-turn of the wheat crop. The results this year were not significant.

(ii) *Seed Rate Experiment with Ground-nut* :— The stand of the cultivator's crop of ground-nut is unsatisfactory, probably because they use a very small quantity of seed for sowing. This experiment is made with the object of discovering the most suitable seed rate. The results obtained this year were however not significant.

Different varieties of certain crops were tried, with the object of selecting the most suitable ones for the division and included cotton (medium stapled types), Gaorani No. 115, Cotton Short stapled types (Gaorani No. 160), Soya Bean (Nagpur No. 59) Sugar-cane, Coimbatore No. 331 and POJ 2878

Karnatak Division.

1. Experiments with different varieties of cotton, jowar, soya bean, wheat with the object of selecting the most suitable varieties, were continued at the Main Experimental Farm, Raichur.

2. *District Trials.*—This is a new item of work which has been started on a systematic basis during the year under review. Besides making experiments at the departmental farms, which are few in number, it was decided that in order to still further confirm the results of these experiments that simple trials of certain promising items of agricultural improvement be undertaken, in the villages themselves. Sixty-three Trial Plots of this type were established during the year, in which some promising varieties of cotton, jowar, wheat, sugar-cane, ground-nut, paddy and bajra were tried out in various districts.

3. *Horticultural Work.*—The work of comparing different varieties of fruits with a view to selecting those suitable for growing in the State, was continued in the experimental gardens at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal and Raichur. Of the different species that exist at the farms Banana, Fig, Grape, Grape-fruit, Mango, Papaya, Pine-apple, Sapodilla, Allahabad Safeda, Bhokri, *etc.*, have so far behaved satisfactorily and can be recommended for planting.

The Dasehri variety of Lucknow mangoes has still further improved in taste and size, and it can safely be recommended for planting in the State. The first trial crop of the Lucknow Safeda mango was taken this year and they were found to possess almost the same fine taste and aroma as is obtained from fruits produced at Lucknow. Sapodilla has grown very well and has given satisfactory results both in the Regur and chalka soils. The growth of Cocoanut trees has been good even in an alkaline soil.

Some Mosambies and Santras were sent for trial to the cold storage experiment station of the Imperial Council of

Agricultural Research at Poona, and both these fruits yielded satisfactory results this year.

Betel-vine of the Dasavari variety from Lucknow continued to give a satisfactory yield of leaves of a fine taste and aroma. The Bangla variety of the same place also gave promising results.

To meet the increasing demand for reliable seeds and plants, the department has permanent nurseries at Himayatsagar, Sangareddi, Parbhani, Warangal, Raichur, and Rudrur and temporary ones at Aurangabad and Bidar.

The Horticulturist is holding Gardeners Training Class at the Himayatsagar garden. A temporary training class is also arranged annually, at the same garden for training people in the proper methods to be adopted in weathering the roots and pruning the branches of grape-vines. Instructions in the manufacture of fruit jellies are also imparted to those who are desirous of learning these methods.

(*C*) *Demonstration and Propaganda.*

The Department continued to utilise all possible methods that would enable the introduction of agricultural improvements. Practical Demonstration of technique under conditions to which the cultivator is accustomed, and in his own village, through the establishment of Aided Farms and Demonstration plots, continued to inspire him with confidence. The demand for advice and help has increased considerably, so that the total area under new and improved varieties of crops amounted to 9,04,415 acres in the year under review.

Aided-Farms.—The work on Aided Farms and Demonstration Plots continued. The practice of giving grants-in-aid to the agriculturists, from the special Annual grant of Rs. 10,000, for the improvement and equipment of such farms as were selected by the Department, for experiment and demonstration, was continued. In return the ryot continued to grow on his own account those particular varieties of crops, the seed of which were required for distribution, and to sell the entire produce of such areas to the Department, the expenses of Experiment and Demonstration being borne by it. This year there were 28 such farms in the State situated in the districts of

Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, Warangal, Parbhani, Nanded, Aurangabad, Bhir, Bidar, Osmanabad and Raichur.

Demonstration Plots.—The introduction of improved varieties of crops and demonstrations of individual improvements, along with the free distribution of the resulting produce to the cultivators concerned, was continued in these plots of which there were 3,399 in the State, during the year under report. The cultivation of sugar-cane, ground-nut, bajra, rice, cotton and wheat, and the use of improved manures, fertilisers and agriculturual implements, were demonstrated along with other improved methods, in accordance with the demands of the occasion.

Shows and Exhibitions.—The Horticultural and Poultry show which used to be held every year at Hyderabad was not held this year on account of the European war. For the same reason the Rural Development Exhibition which used to be held at Patencheru was similarly cancelled. The Department, however, participates in the Hyderabad Industrial Exhibition held by the Economic Committee, by displaying its exhibits and giving demonstrations. Farm Demonstrations are now a regular feature of departmental work as they afford an opportunity to cultivators and others of actually seeing the improved methods of farming that have been devised. This year, these demonstrations were held at the departmental farms at Himayatsagar, Rudrur, Warangal and Parbhani and at the Aided Farm at Bidar. In addition small shows and demonstrations accompanied by lectures are arranged at public gatherings such as Urses, Jatras, *etc.* The number of such small shows during the year under review was 72 and the number of lectures given was 1,034. The drama—PREMI KISAN—was again staged in Kanarese at the Bidar demonstration by the farm staff.

The free distribution of leaflets on various agricultural subjects was continued and the Hyderabad Farming Association continued to issue its quarterly magazine HYDERABAD FARMER to which the officers of the Department frequently contributed.

ASSISTANCE TO THE PUBLIC.

Rural Development.—(A fuller account appears elsewhere). The work of effecting a general improve-

ment in the rural life of the State that was started at Patancheru in the District of Medak during 1341 Fasli (1931-32) continued to receive unremitting attention. The work of demonstrating proper methods of poultry-keeping, goat-keeping and the cultivation of agricultural and fruit-crops, *etc.*, along with the maintenance of the museum, was continued. This year, training in all aspects of rural improvement was given to 35 teachers of village schools. In all, 250 workers have so far been trained, including the propagandists of the Hyderabad Co-operative Union and teachers of village schools, most of whom are doing good work in their villages. A week's training was given to 22 students of the Farmers' Classes of Himyatsagar and Parbhani. Twelve Revenue Officers who were deputed by the Revenue Department, were also initiated on the principles of rural development as practised at the Centre.

For intensive work concentrated attention was given as before to the 6 villages round about Patancheru and propaganda was effected as usual. Forty-one shows and demonstrations were held, 53 lantern lectures were delivered, 24 radio entertainments were given and one drama was staged. Lectures and demonstrations on simple principles of rural development, gardening, *etc.*, were continued in the Government Primary Schools in two villages and in 5 private schools in other villages.

The Village Improvement Association of Patancheru continued to do useful work under the guidance of the Centre, by way of improving the drainage of the village and water-supply, introduction of windows and ventilators in houses and organising social activities. Its seed Depot has been doing the work of seed distribution satisfactorily.

The introduction of agricultural improvements has continued to be the most successful activity, as it brings some money to the villagers. Seed of improved varieties of bajra, ground-nut, paddy, wheat, cotton, *etc.*, were distributed for an area of 85 acres. The total area under improved varieties of all crops in this year amounted to about 206 acres. The manure pits which were dug in the villages for proper conservation of manure have been maintained and are being used. Encouragement in the growing of fruits, vegetables and flowers in back-yards was continued.

The maintenance of fowls of a good pure breed is encouraged by the distribution of eggs on a Half-Share System (Batai). 688 eggs were sold to fanciers and at a census of fowls that was undertaken towards the end of the year, it was found that there existed 263 birds of pure breed and 790 cross-breeds. An Egg Grading and Marketing Society of the village poultry keepers was started in Farwardi 1349 Fasli with the help of the Government Marketing Department. Eggs are collected from the villages at the Centre and are graded there and sold in the Hyderabad City. The work of the Society during these 3 months has been quite satisfactory. It handled 9,469 eggs collected from 22 members, and earned for them an average premium of two pies per egg, over and above the market price of ungraded eggs.

A bull of the Malvi breed continued to be available for the improvement of the cattle and 158 scrub bulls were castrated this year. Veterinary aid has become popular in the villages.

There exists a demand for educational facilities in the villages, more for children than for adults. The two Night Schools aided by Government and three day schools aided by Jagirdars were continued. Reading and writing and simple arithmetic were taught to 75 students in these schools. The Circulating Library and the Reading Room continued as before.

In the matter of sanitation and health, the villagers continued to use the manure pits, dug previously outside the dwelling area, for the conservation of manure and compost. The newly built houses in the villages were provided with necessary windows, ventilators, chimneys, *etc.*, according to the advice of the Centre Staff. All the public wells in Patancheru are being fitted up with hand-pumps for lifting water. The medicine chests kept in 4 villages have been popular.

On the social side, sports and games were arranged as usual in the villages, and the Club at Patancheru continued to be popular.

In addition, the district agricultural staff continued to co-operate actively with other departments, in connection with rural development work started by the Government at Centres established in all the districts of the State. As many improvements as possible out of the

approved programme of agricultural propaganda were demonstrated and introduced at these Centres.

Bunding.—In most parts of the Karnatak Division the land is undulating and full of ravines and a substantial portion of the rain water flows away into nalas, instead of being absorbed into the soil. This evil can be eradicated by the construction of suitable embankments and waterweirs. With this purpose in view officers of the Department survey and prepare detailed plans and estimates for the cultivator and advise him with regard to the actual carrying out of the construction. Most of the cultivators, although realising the usefulness of the work, are unable to provide the requisite amount of money and since the Agricultural Department has no funds available for helping them in this respect, the extent of work depends on the amount of money which the Revenue Department can afford to grant in the shape of Taccavi loans. In all, 26 schemes of about 449 acres were completed and 4 schemes of 85 acres were in progress at the end of this year. In addition a scheme for contructing embankments for a consolidated block of 250 acres of land was prepared, and actual execution of part of this work was commenced.

Supply of Agricultural Stores.—In view of his unsatisfactory monetary condition, the cultivator is unable to purchase any new requirement on a cash basis. The Taccavi amount for the department was sanctioned this year for the supply of seeds and manure only. Therefore, the sales of implements and other requisites were limited, although a considerable demand for them did actually exist. The distribution of Gaorani Cotton seed in the Gaorani Protected Area was continued by the special staff maintained for this purpose. The department supplied seeds of improved varieties of crops for an area of 3,59,116 acres. 27,170 fruit, vegetable and flower plants, avenue trees and ornamental shrubs were supplied while the extent of similar supplies of seeds amounted to about 53 lbs. The department supplied castor cake, ground-nut cake, safflower cake, ammonium sulphate, nicifos and other fertilisers for an area of 9,767 acres. In addition to supplies made direct to the cultivators by blacksmiths and manufacturers of Agricultural implements the department supplied 594 implements and 2,153 spare parts. The demand for spare parts shows that the cultivators are actually using the implements

which they have taken. The Machinery Section continued to give advice regarding selection and erection of power-pumping plants, *etc.*

Education and training has become more common with the introduction of the power-pumping plants and a considerable demand exists for trained engine-drivers in the State. The object of these classes which are being organised by this department is to train cultivators or their sons in the running and management of oil-engines and pumps. Two classes, each of 3 months duration, are held during the years. In the year under review nineteen students attended the classes of whom 17 passed out successfully. A total of 196 engine and pump-drivers have been turned out since its inception. There is a Gardeners' Class as well under the supervision of the Horticulturist with a two years' course. Farmers' Classes have also been organised and are progressing satisfactorily. The duration of the course is two years and arrangements for this training have been made at the Himayatsagar, Parbhani and Rudrur Farms.

Education at Agricultural Colleges.—One scholar of the department returned this year after completing his course at the Nagpur Agricultural College. Two scholarships were granted for the agricultural degree course at the Coimbatore Agricultural College and the Allahabad Agricultural Institute, respectively, and one scholarship was granted for Post-graduate work in Chemistry at the Imperial Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. Thus eleven students are at present studying at different Colleges and Institutes.

Legislation.

Cotton Cultivation and Transport Act.—This act remained in force with the object of maintaining and improving the standard of cotton grown in the two protected areas of the State, namely, (*a*) The Gaorani Protected Area in the North, and (*b*) the Kumpta Protected Area in the South.

Schemes of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.—The scheme of Co-operative experiments in Flue-curing of tobacco, which was placed at Warangal, was closed down this year by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research. The following schemes of the Council continued to be in operation in the State :—

(1) Dry Farming Research Scheme at Raichur.

(2) Castor Improvement Scheme at Himayatsagar.

(3) Sugar-cane Research Scheme at Rudrur.

Schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee.—The following schemes of the Indian Central Cotton Committee continued to remain in operation in the State during the year under review :—

(1) Cotton Research (Botanical) Scheme at Parbhani.

(2) Cotton Boll-worm Research Scheme at Parbhani.

(3) Cotton Boll-worm Clean-up Scheme at Nanded.

(4) Cotton Seed Distribution Scheme, at Raichur.

(5) Kumpta Cotton Improvement Scheme at Raichur.

(6) Experiments with Cotton at Raichur under the Dry Farming Research Scheme of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research.

The budget grant of the department for the year 1349 Fasli was Rs. 10,28,900.

An amount of Rs. 2,75,000 was sanctioned under the Taccavi system for the distribution of improved varieties of seeds and manures.

SECTION (C).

Co-operative Societies.

Summary of Progress.

Societies newly registered during the year numbered 336 as against 279 in the previous year. Of these 190 were village thrift and credit societies, 26 rural reconstruction societies, 16 salary-earners' societies, one house-building society, 3 thrift societies, 17 rural banks, 4 urban banks, 75 grain banks, one sales society and three societies of a miscellaneous character.

During the year 15 societies were cancelled as against 14 in the previous year, those disregistered including respectively 11 thrift and credit societies, 3 salary-earners' societies and one industrial society.

The total number of societies of all types in the Dominions increased from 3,638 to 3,958. They consisted of the Dominion Bank, the Co-operative Union, 40 Central Banks (as against 40 in 1348 Fasli) ; 3,188 village thrift and credit societies (as against 2,909 in 1348 Fasli) ; 701 non-agricultural societies as against 659 in 1348 Fasli, and 27 societies of the British Administered Areas, as against 28 in 1348 Fasli. There was thus a net increase of 320 societies consisting of 279 village thrift and credit societies and 41 non-agricultural societies.

The total membership increased by 16,464, that is to say, from 1,37,948 to 1,54,412. The largest increase of 9,309 was in the membership of non-agricultural societies, while the membership of agricultural societies increased by 7,155. The working capital of the movement including the British Administered Areas rose from Rs. 2,74,73,311 to Rs. 2,77,56,935, or an increase of Rs. 2,83,624 during the year under review.

There was a satisfactory increase in the owned capital which rose from Rs. 1,16,71,633 to Rs. 1,20,87,681, a registered increase of Rs. 4,16,048. The share capital was Rs. 63,45,273, as against Rs. 60,65,776 in the year 1348 Fasli, while the various reserves stood at Rs. 57,42,408. The proportion of the owned to the working capital was 48 per cent.

Central Co-operative Union.

The number of societies affiliated to the Central Co-operative Union increased from 2,629 to 3,102, while that of individual members remained unaltered at 49. Subscriptions collected from members amounted to Rs. 9,047 as against Rs. 5,976 last year. Government grant-in-aid was Rs. 15,000 as before. The annual meeting of the Union was held on the 11th Ardibehisht, 1349 Fasli. Matters relating to the working of the movement were discussed. The educative work of the Union was carried on by 10 propagandists. They were on tour for 1,005 as against 1,163 days in 1348 Fasli, and gave lantern lectures on Co-operation and other allied subjects connected with rural reconstruction at several villages. The training class for officers of the department and for candidates was held at headquarters extending over a period of 3 months. Training classes for supervisors were held at Aurangabad and Warangal for a duration of about six weeks each. Thirty-seven teachers of primary schools attended the rural reconstruction class held at Patancheru,

The supervision of village societies was looked after by a staff of 128 supervisors at a cost of Rs. 85,432.

Hyderabad Co-operative Dominion Bank.

The bank received Rs. 7,45,226 fixed deposits from individuals and Rs. 2,71,938 from societies and banks. Amounts received by way of savings and current deposits were Rs. 3,25,143 and Rs. 6,38,103 respectively. Rs. 9,35,210 and Rs. 2,03,509 were repaid towards fixed deposits to individuals and societies, while repayments made under savings and current accounts amounted to Rs. 2,65,397 and Rs. 6,02,355 respectively. Amounts held in fixed deposits at the end of the year were Rs. 1,26,126 from members, Rs. 13,82,445 from non-members and Rs. 5,10,857 from societies and banks. Rs. 4,09,238 was outstanding under savings deposits and Rs. 2,36,566 under current account deposits. The bank paid 3 and 3½ per cent. interest respectively on fixed deposits of one and two years.

Loans advanced to banks and societies amounted to Rs. 5,02,083 while recoveries of principal from them totalled Rs. 17,52,544 leaving Rs. 7,95,115 outstanding at the end of the year.

The bank advanced fresh loans of Rs. 4,25,320 to Government employees for house-building purposes, of which Rs. 4,92,977 were recovered so that Rs. 8,91,655 were still outstanding at the end of the year. Government permitted the continuance of business transactions of this nature on the condition that the total amount outstanding in any one year did not exceed Rs. 10 lakhs.

Interest on loans recovered from banks and societies amounted to Rs. 2,91,777, while that outstanding with them at the end of the year was Rs. 1,54,587. Against this the reserve for interest overdue for a period of one year and more was Rs. 1,48,129. The reserve for bad and doubtful debts was Rs. 4,12,497. The lending rate of the bank remained as in the previous year at 6 per cent.

After issuing fresh shares of Rs. 50,000 to Central Banks the paid-up share capital of the bank stood at Rs. 5,60,580 (Rs. 5,09,230), while its reserves decreased from Rs. 10,53,816 to Rs. 9,02,954. This decrease was due to the rebate of Rs. 2 lakhs—one lakh in principal and one lakh in interest—given to Central Banks which had paid-up their full dues amounting to Rs. 17,00,507, which had been obtained in the shape of loans from Government.

The owned capital of the bank therefore stood at Rs. 14,63,534 as against its outside liabilities which amounted to Rs. 28,70,992.

Central Banks.

The number of Central Banks continued to remain at 40 as in the year previous to this but their membership increased from 4,685 to 4,843 and the working capital from Rs. 65,09,725 to Rs. 66,96,310. The amount of paid-up shares rose from Rs. 11,57,394 to Rs. 11,78,216 while reserves increased from Rs. 13,07,510 to Rs. 15,34,294.

The banks received Rs. 19,43,937 in deposits from individuals and Rs. 3,69,942 from societies and repaid Rs. 9,40,635 and Rs. 2,56,864 to them respectively. Deposits held from individuals and societies at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 19,38,961 and Rs. 5,31,906.

Loans borrowed from the Dominion Bank amounted to Rs. 5,47,068, of which Rs. 17,00,507 were repaid during the period under review leaving a balance of Rs. 3,87,966 outstanding at the end of the year.

During the same period loans advanced to members and societies amounted to Rs. 10,11,081 while recoveries of principal totalled Rs. 10,84,398 leaving a balance of Rs. 47,14,305 outstanding.

Interest received on loans amounted to Rs. 3,60,756, while that paid to creditors was Rs. 3,58,608, leaving Rs. 10,99,113 outstanding with debtors and Rs. 2,61,720 payable to creditors.

The outside liabilities of Central Banks amounted to Rs. 39.85 lakhs in principal and Rs. 2.61 lakhs towards interest, or Rs. 42.46 lakhs in all. Against this assets recoverable from their constituents amounted to Rs. 46.67 lakhs in principal and Rs. 10.99 lakhs towards interest, or an aggregate of Rs. 57.66 lakhs. In addition cash in hand amounted to Rs. 4.37 lakhs and investments to Rs. 8.81 lakhs. The total assets, including loans outstanding, thus totalled Rs. 70.84 lakhs, as compared with liabilities totalling Rs. 42.46 lakhs. The margin for covering bad and doubtful debts thus improved from Rs. 26 lakhs to Rs. 28 lakhs.

Rehabilitation and long term capital.

The financial position of nine Central Banks was causing anxiety to the movement. These banks were the first to be established and had to bear all the losses that occurred as a result of faulty finance and the dilatory execution of

arbitration awards. The general economic depression further increased their difficulties so that, of the total outstandings of Rs. 33.37 lakhs with primary societies, as much as Rs. 7.80 lakhs were recoverable under interest, while the Central Banks owed Rs. 12.02 lakhs principal and Rs. 3.99 lakhs interest to the Dominion Bank and Rs. 7.66 lakhs to depositors. The choice lay between two remedies, *viz.*, either to liquidate the societies and sell out their members, or scale down their dues with a view to bringing the latter within the repaying capacity of the societies by spreading them over a longer period. This was ultimately considered the more desirable course to follow and therefore the scheme of rehabilitation turned on the problem of long-term capital for the supply of which Government was approached. In spite of war conditions, His Exalted Highness was graciously pleased to sanction a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs, of which Rs. 8 lakhs free of interest was repayable in 10 years and Rs. 7 lakhs was to be paid back in 5 years at 3 per cent. interest. The Co-operative Dominion Bank had also promised that in case the Central Banks paid up all their dues, it would grant a rebate of two lakhs—one lakh under principal and one lakh under interest. Having secured the long-term Government loan of Rs. 15 lakhs and the rebate of two lakhs from the Dominion Bank, elaborate enquiries were made into the working of these Central Banks and their affiliated village credit societies with the object of determining their good and bad assets with particular reference to the land-holding of members and their repaying capacity.

The cumulative effect of all such cases within a society was then studied and if in turn it was found that the interest accrued was insufficient to pay interest to the Central Bank together with the supervision fee, the society was classed as one in regard to which the Central Bank should either stop charging interest altogether or reduce suitably its rate. The position of each of the nine Central Banks was scrutinised in the light of inquiries mentioned above and the Government loan of Rs.15 lakhs was distributed accordingly. These banks have now paid up their dues to the Dominion Bank which in turn has granted a rebate of Rs. 2 lakhs. The scheme, it is hoped, will enable them to regain a measure of financial stability and be thus the means of saving thousands of cultivators who would otherwise have been dispossessed of their lands and rendered homeless.

During the year 282 new societies including rural banks and grain banks were registered and 8 urban banks at small taluka headquarters were converted into rural banks by carrying out the necessary amendments in their bye-laws, thus bringing the total number to 3,188, after taking into account the cancellation of 11 societies. Simultaneously with the organization of fresh societies the departmental staff tried to enlist new members in existing societies with the result that the total membership increased from 63,359 to 70,514. The working capital of village credit societies including rural banks stood at Rs. 85,55,550 as against Rs. 86,53,195 in 1348 Fasli. The decrease of Rs. 97,645 is chiefly due to bad debts being met from reserves and undistributed profits. Outside liabilities in loans stood at Rs. 45,68,815 as against Rs. 46,52,330 during the last year. The owned capital was Rs. 41,63,651 which included Rs. 17,90,786 paid-up shares, Rs. 1,76,916 members' deposits and Rs. 21,95,949 reserves. The proportion of the owned to the total working capital was 48.5 per cent. The increase of Rs. 83,544 in paid-up shares is satisfactory. Village Thrift and Credit Societies.

The societies borrowed Rs. 6,52,323 from Central Banks and repaid Rs. 7,41,325 principal and Rs. 3,34,587 interest. They were left indebted at the end of the year to the extent of Rs. 43,60,506 principal and Rs. 11,21,487 interest.

Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 7,54,853, while recoveries made from them amounted to Rs. 8,61,392 by way of principal and Rs. 4,99,694 in the shape of interest, so that the amounts outstanding at the end of the year came to Rs. 57,68,928 principal and Rs. 26,23,871 as interest. The recoveries from members were well above the average recorded during past several years.

17 rural banks and 75 grain banks were organized during the year. The total number of rural banks was 39, the membership being 2,120. On an average each rural bank had about 54 members on its list. The working capital was Rs. 59,995 out of which the owned capital amounted to Rs. 23,281. Loans advanced to members totalled Rs. 52,852 while recoveries made from them amounted to Rs. 23,870 principal and Rs. 2,537 interest leaving outstandings at the end of the year of Rs. 49,098 as principal and Rs. 1,781 interest. Most of the rural Rural Banks

banks have been linked up with the co-operative sale societies and members are given loans on condition that they sell their produce through the latter. The intention is that the rural banks themselves when fully developed, should undertake the sale of such produce, thus serving as Centres of better business for rural reconstruction societies which are being gradually started in the villages affiliated to them.

Grain Banks

The number of grain banks increased from 17 to 92. This rapid increase of 75 Banks in a year is an unquestionable proof of their increasing popularity. The villages seem to appreciate the idea of having their own stores for loaning out grain for consumption as well as sowing purposes. 2,646 members of these banks saved 1,44,594 seers of grain, while profit earned on loans advanced to members was 19,445 seers, a considerable portion of which will be returned in the shape of rebate that will be added to their shares.

Non-Agricultural Societies.

54 new societies were registered and 4 cancelled during the year. Eight urban banks at small taluka headquarters were converted into rural banks by making necessary amendments in their bye-laws. The total number of non-agricultural societies thus stood at 701, their membership having increased from 52,629 to 64,285 and the working capital from Rs. 53,93,594 to Rs. 56,76,715. The owned capital rose from Rs. 36,42,779 to Rs. 39,24,684 which consisted of Rs. 28,15,691 shares and Rs. 11,08,993 reserves. The proportion of the owned to the working capital improved from 67.5 to 68.9 per cent. The societies borrowed Rs. 2,85,852 from Central Banks and repaid Rs. 3,12,154 in principal and Rs. 36,431 in interest, leaving Rs. 5,29,080 principal and Rs. 70,117 interest outstanding with them at the end of the year. Loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 28,45,368 while collections totalled Rs. 27,05,755 thus leaving, Rs. 45,31,186 principal and Rs. 4,06,888 interest still outstanding.

Salary-Earners' Societies.

Sixteen new societies were organized and 3 cancelled during the year bringing the total number to 293, the membership of which increased from 19,054 to 20,013 and the working capital from Rs. 34,42,214 to Rs. 35,39,012. The owned capital also rose from Rs. 26,78,350 to Rs. 27,93,363. Loans borrowed from Central Banks amounted to Rs. 2,08,651 while Rs. 2,60,321 was repaid

in principal and Rs. 21,956 in interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,33,444 principal and Rs. 15,864 interest outstanding at the close of the year.

Loans amounting to Rs. 22,80,300 were advanced to members while Rs. 22,33,356 as principal and Rs. 2,22,326 in the shape of interest was recovered from them leaving an outstanding of Rs. 30,45,936 in principal and Rs. 1,71,720 as interest. Rs. 4,28,985 was collected towards shares. The proportion of the owned to the working capital was 78.8 per cent.

Urban Banks.

During the year four new urban banks were registered and 8 old ones were converted into rural banks, bringing the total up to 120. Their membership was 16,689 and the working capital Rs. 12,65,195. The owned capital was Rs. 5,51,257 or about 43.5 per cent. of the working capital, and was made up of Rs. 4,06,839 in shares and Rs. 1,44,419 of reserves.

Rs. 48,631 was borrowed from Central Banks of which Rs. 35,456 in principal and Rs. 9,561 in interest, or Rs. 45,017 in all were repaid thus leaving Rs. 1,81,326 principal and Rs. 4,870 as interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Advances to members totalled Rs. 4,17,752 while recoveries made from them amounted to Rs. 3,63,496 in principal and Rs. 87,121 towards interest. Loans recoverable from members at the end of the year totalled Rs. 11,22,788 principal and Rs. 1,15,211 in interest.

Sale Societies.

The number of Cotton Sale Societies remained 10 as before. Their membership however improved from 791 to 845. The working capital was Rs. 50,381 and the owned capital Rs. 26,464. Loans advanced to members during the year amounted to Rs. 34,392 while recoveries from them totalled Rs. 31,836, leaving a sum of Rs. 30,157 as principal and Rs. 5,749 as interest outstanding at the end of the year.

Co-operative Insurance Society.

The society continued to make headway during the year. 2,488 new policies assuring a sum of Rs. 15,77,983 were issued in 1349 Fasli as against 1,000 policies issued last year. The total number of policy holders stood at 4,331 and the sum assured was Rs. 35,17,335. The society received Rs. 75,003 towards first year's premia and Rs. 63,873 towards renewal premia and earned Rs. 8,659 by interest on investments. The total income

of the society was Rs. 1,47,535. 40 per cent. of the first year's premium income and 92½ per cent. of the renewal premia were transferred to the Life Assurance Fund which improved from Rs. 73,969 in 1348 Fasli to Rs. 1,70,736 in 1349 Fasli. 7 claims involving a sum of Rs. 5,045 were paid during the year. The society earned a net profit of Rs. 10,395 and as in the previous year declared a dividend of 4 per cent. contributing a sum of Rs. 8,000 from these profits to the Life Assurance Fund. The expense ratio is on the average only 64.3 per cent. of the first year's income which, as remarked by the Actuary in his valuation report, is "phenomenally low." The society spent Rs. 614 on special staff appointed for securing insurance business from rural areas with the result that 35 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 68,820 were issued during the year. As promised, Government contributed half of the expenditure, *viz.*, Rs. 307.

Arbitration. Applications for arbitration against 720 members were received from 55 societies. This brought the total number of applicant societies to 1,877 and that of defaulting members to 11,920. Awards were made against 613 members for a sum of Rs. 2,51,437. The total number of awards stood at 9,527 and involved a sum of Rs. 56,61,362.

Recoveries made during the year totalled Rs. 3,60,376 bringing the aggregate sum realised by the execution of awards to Rs. 27,01,984. To avoid delays Government have decided to delegate powers of execution to officers of the Co-operative Department.

Liquidation. 15 societies as against 14 in the previous year were cancelled of which 11 were village thrift and credit societies, 3 salary-earners' societies and one industrial society. In all 82 agricultural and 41 non-agricultural societies were indebted to the Central Banks. Recoveries from them during the year totalled Rs. 15,718 leaving outstandings at the end of the year amounting to Rs. 2,25,228 in principal and Rs. 1,94,250 towards interest.

Audit. There were 2,988 agricultural and 693 non-agricultural societies to be audited during the year. Of these 2,837 agricultural and 604 non-agricultural societies were audited leaving 151 agricultural and 89 non-agricultural societies for which this procedure could not be carried out.

Paigah.

The number of societies in the three Paigahs remained unaltered at 74 but the membership increased from 1,773 to 1,980. The working capital was Rs. 2,86,628 and the owned capital Rs. 1,24,103. The societies borrowed Rs. 20,267 from Central Banks and repaid Rs. 22,237 in principal and Rs. 17,219 as interest, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,56,791 principal and Rs. 86,212 interest outstanding at the end of the year. Advances to members amounted to Rs. 21,808, while recoveries from them totalled Rs. 23,802 as principal and Rs. 14,098 in the shape of interest, or in all Rs. 37,900. Loans recoverable from members stood at Rs. 2,14,778 principal and Rs. 1,23,112 interest at the end of the year. All the three Paigahs agreed to change their previous arrangement and to appoint an independent staff consisting of an organiser and an auditor for each Ilaqa.

British Administered Areas.

The number of societies in these areas including the Co-operative Union was 27 with a membership of 13,772. The working capital increased from Rs. 23,73,126 to Rs. 26,37,681. The owned capital was Rs. 5,25,783 and consisted of Rs. 3,06,844 shares and Rs. 2,18,939 reserves. Fresh loans advanced to members amounted to Rs. 20,55,405, and recoveries made from them totalled Rs. 17,31,011 leaving Rs. 20,93,841 outstanding at the end of the year. Amounts received by way of deposits and loans totalled Rs. 21,53,118, while liabilities under those heads amounted Rs. 20,43,091.

The number of credit societies was 14 as against 15 in 1348 Fasli as the 11th P.A.V.O. Cavalry Society was transferred to Sialkot. The membership was 13,275 with a working capital of Rs. 25,39,001. The owned capital which was Rs. 4,98,469 was made up of Rs. 2,88,168 shares and Rs. 2,10,301 reserves. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 20,50,167 were advanced to members, while amounts recovered from them totalled Rs. 17,25,788, leaving Rs. 20,79,724 outstanding at the close of the year.

The Nizam's State Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society.

The membership of the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Credit Society increased from 7,568 to 8,076. The working capital rose from Rs. 9,22,344 to Rs. 9,89,282. The owned capital also improved from Rs. 2,52,717 to Rs. 2,65,044. The paid-up share capital was Rs. 1,26,877 and reserves amounted to Rs. 1,38,167. Advances to members totalled Rs. 9,97,087 while recoveries from them amounted to Rs. 9,34,315 in principal and Rs. 56,397

as interest. Loans outstanding at the end of the year stood at Rs. 8,99,313. Deposits received during the year amounted to Rs. 3,02,186 and the year closed with liabilities under that head totalling Rs. 7,24,238. The net profit earned amounted to Rs. 16,927 which enabled the society to declare a dividend of 8¾ per cent.

Prudential Co-operative Central and Urban Bank.

The membership of the bank increased from 2,277 to 2,656 and the working capital went up from Rs. 11,26,179 to Rs. 14,16,361. The owned capital was Rs. 1,45,946 made up of Rs. 84,740 shares and Rs. 61,206 reserves. Deposits received during the year amounted to Rs. 18,13,542 and those repaid totalled Rs. 15,45,900. Fresh loans amounting to Rs. 8,95,838 were advanced to members, while those recovered from them totalled Rs. 6,40,563 leaving a balance of Rs. 10,54,313 outstanding at the end of the year. A net profit of Rs. 14,014 was earned and a dividend of 6¼ per cent. declared.

Police Department Society.

The membership of the society was 1,110 and the working capital Rs. 50,626. The owned capital increased from Rs. 36,406 to Rs. 39,782 and was made up of Rs. 35,578 shares and Rs. 4,264 reserves. Loans amounting to Rs. 47,705 were advanced to members while recoveries totalled Rs. 44,958 leaving an outstanding of Rs. 47,095 at the end of the year. The net profit of the society amounted to Rs. 2,117 and the dividend declared on shares was 3⅛ per cent.

British Administered Areas Central Co-operative Union.

The Union had a membership consisting of 26 societies and 32 individuals, of the latter 9 were life-members. A sum of Rs. 97 was received during the year as subscription from individual members and the supervision fee collected from societies amounted to O.S. Rs. 179 and B.G. Rs. 402. The Union earned O.S. Rs. 49 and B.G. Rs. 30 as interest on investments. The total income including the Local Government's grant of B.G. Rs. 1,000 was therefore O.S. Rs. 1,972 while the expenditure during the year totalled Rs. 2,060.

The accounts of 26 societies affiliated to the Union were audited by the supervisor of the Union and audit certificates were issued by the Registrar.

SECTION (D).

Veterinary.

Investigation of Diseases.

A test was started to verify the potency and viability of Rinderpest tissue vaccine manufactured at the Vaccine

Section of the department. 763 cases suspected of Trypanosomiasis were examined of which 31 were found positive. 8 villages of the Medak district where Surra had recently been confirmed were visited. 117 wet blood smears of equines were examined microscopically with negative findings. Four buffaloes having died of Surra at Nagoli in the Hyderabad Circle, the disease was investigated thoroughly. 126 wet blood smears from the she-buffaloes kept for the city milk supply were examined and 8 were found positive. The outbreak was controlled by treating positive cases with Naganol. During the year the cattle slaughter-house in the city of Hyderabad was inspected 5 times and 135 carcases were examined for the evidence of tuberculosis and Johne's disease. No microscopic evidence of these diseases was noticed. A scheme for the control of liver-fluke is under the consideration of Government. Rinderpest was prevailing in the villages round about Malkapur, in the Warangal district. 85 sheep and 7 goats succumbed and 47 were found infected at the time of the investigation. The villages Kherket and Kaudgaon suffered heavy losses due to contagious Pleuro-Pneumonia prevailing among goats. Bacillary White Diarrhoea was suspected in chicks that had been artificially hatched in incubators. Fowl-Pox broke out in the Poultry Farm, Himayatsagar and 66 vaccinated birds contracted the infection. Microscopic diagnosis of a total number of 2,474 specimens was done in the laboratory of which 509 were found positive for various diseases. 84 pathological specimens were collected during the year of which 51 were sent to the Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar.

Contagious Diseases.

10,904 deaths from contagious diseases and 5,133 from other causes were reported during the year against 8,645 and 3,931 in the year preceding this. 921 outbreaks of contagious diseases were reported during the year. Of these 20 were of Surra, 235 of Rinderpest, 172 of Foot and Mouth, 307 of Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, 21 of Anthrax, 121 of Black Quarter and 45 of other diseases.

The total number of inoculations performed during the year was 2,24,410 compared with 1,81,944 in the previous year. The number of Serum-Simultaneous inoculations during the year with Goat-Virus and Goat-Virus-Alone vaccination, was 228 and 60 respectively. The number of Serum-Simultaneous with Tissue-Vaccine and Tissue-

Vaccine-Alone vaccination was 32,853 and 78,952 respectively.

Hospital and Dispensaries.

The number of animals treated during the year at the veterinary hospitals, dispensaries, and by officials on tour was 4,44,421 compared with 4,39,275 and 4,14,356 in 1348 Fasli and 1347 Fasli respectively. No new building was constructed during the year.

Animal Husbandry.

The number of stallions at district stands and at the Hingoli stud was 31 at the close of the year compared with 30 during the year before. One T.B. Stallion Nethou died of rupture of the heart and two T.B. colts were brought on the register of stallions. The number of stallion stands remained the same as last year. The number of coverings during the year was 525 as compared with 554 in the previous year. The number of stallions at work during the year was 32 as against 31 in 1348 Fasli. The average number of mares covered per stallion was 20.9 compared with 21.3 in the previous year.

At the close of 1348 Fasli there were 65 breeding bulls on the register, out of which 5 died, 9 were sold, 11 castrated for farm work and 23 were brought on the register, thus at the end of the year there were 63 breeding bulls on the register. 44,089 castrations were performed as against 41,327 in the previous year. 18 horse and cattle shows were held. Prizes awarded by Government at the shows amounted to Rs. 2,189 in cash and 3,115 tolas of silver bangles besides 5 silver medals. At the Malegaon Show a marked improvement was noticed in the quality of cattle exhibited which were mostly of the Deoni type (Dongre Patti). Similar progress was noticed at the cattle show held in Udgir exclusively for the Deoni breed. During the year two new cattle shows were started. One at Rampur in the Karimnagar district purely for the Malvi type of cattle the main intention being to encourage the Lambadas, who are the professional cattle breeders and the other at Jalhalli on the Krishna in the Deodrug taluqa of the Raichur district. At the Malegaon Horse Show the number of entries was large and the quality of the animals that were exhibited was fairly good. In spite of this a marked fall was noticed in the number of horses of the bigger type.

Sheep and Goats.

Experimental work in connection with the breeding of Bikaneer sheep was continued at the Hingoli Farm. The number of sheep at the end of last year was 13.

Seven Government bulls of the Amruthmahal breed were kept in Amarabad taluqa of which one died. 79 calves were born during the year as compared with 99 in the preceding year. Out of 13 breeding bulls posted in the Nizamsagar Development Area, 2 died—6 more bulls were posted and 386 cows were served during the year. 10 breeding bulls were posted at Udgir proper, Gutti, Koadli and Thondar in the Udgir taluqa. 4 of these were sold. 58 cows were covered as compared with 128 during the last year. The question of distributing more bulls in the Dongarpatti area of Udgir taluqa is engaging the attention of the department. Out of the 4 breeding bulls posted last year in the district of Aurangabad one was sold. In the Medak district there were 2 breeding bulls and one more was added during the year. Out of the 2 breeding bulls in the Warangal district, one died—29 cows were covered. One bull in the Gulbarga district and 5 bulls in the Osmanabad district were posted during the year and it can be said generally that the demand for bulls is increasing. Cattle breeding.

During the year under report 725 C.C. of blood virus and 3,23,900 doses of Tissue Vaccine were produced at the Virus Depot. Of these 650 C.C. and 1,83,600 doses respectively were issued. The cost of production amounted to Rs. 1,329-5-1. An experiment was conducted to test the keeping qualities at the room temperature of the Tissue Vaccine after refrigeration. It was found to be potent and viable for 8 days at room temperature. Virus Production.

SECTION (E).

Public Works Irrigation and Buildings.

The normal survey operations of the department were carried out as usual by the Tank Restoration Survey Parties attached to the respective circles. In addition special investigations relating to important irrigation projects were also undertaken by the Hydro-electric Survey Party working under the direct control of the Chief Engineer Irrigation and by the combined Survey Division attached to the Capital Works Circle. The survey of the Manair River and the execution of preliminary works in connection with the Dindi Project, deserves special mention. The execution of pre-surveys of a Hydro-Electric and Irrigation scheme on the River Krishna and the Investigations.

preparation of plans and estimates for the Tungabhadra Project, which included items like the computation of the Tungabhadra river discharges, the contour surveys of 34 villages which are likely to be affected by the Scheme and in order to fix the F.R.L. and M.W.L. contours of the project, were also undertaken.

Communications.

The policy of paying particular attention to the construction of new roads with a view to open up undeveloped tracts and to provide for a network of communications in all the districts, was continued. During the year under report the Road Board which has been constituted to advise Government on the policy and programme of road development in the State held two meetings one on the 17th Ardibehisht and the other on the 7th Khurdad 1349 Fasli, at the first of which approval was accorded to the construction of several original road works, bridges, etc., and to the metalling and dust-proofiing of existing roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 28.27 lakhs. At the subsequent meeting the Dominion Road Programme was considered.

New Road Works.

Five new Road Works covering 63 miles that were under construction, were completed during the year. 9 others comprising a total length of 173 miles 6 furlongs remained in progress at the end of the year and are estimated to cost Rs. 23,35,000.

Side by side with the construction of new roads improvements have been carried out in the existing ones in order to provide for greater vehicular safety in view of the increased traffic on District roads in the shape of heavy motor vehicles on the introduction of District bus services. These comprise, in general, the conversion of murram surfaces into metalled ones to withstand the rigours of traffic, improving the curves and grades, providing masonry works and constructing causeways and bridges across unbridged streams to ensure swift and uninterrupted traffic.

The construction of the causeway across the Hallia River, across the Musi river on the Kodad-Miryalaguda Road, across the Chennaram vagu, the Pedda vagu, the Chinna vagu and the Palaam river, and the erection of minor masonry works on the Nalgonda-Devarkonda Road the Gulbarga-Alland road and the Osmanabad-Bir Road remained in progress.

Road Fund Works.

The construction of these road works continued to be carried out from the annual allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs—

Rs. 3 lakhs from the Petrol Cess Subvention and Rs. 2 lakhs from the proceeds of the State vehicles tax—that is given for this purpose by Government from the funds credited to the Road Funds, which was recently constituted and the unspent balance of which is carried forward from year to year. The cost of constructing the cement concrete Road from Mashirabad to Secunderabad was met from this grant and was completed during the year. The work of dust-proofing the Begumpet-Secunderabad Road and of constructing the Sirah-e-Judi is in progress, the total expenditure incurred against this grant during the year being Rs. 4,39,902. 7 works estimated to cost Rs. 19,45,630 and chargeable to it were in progress.

Total Mileage of Roads.

The total length of roads maintained by the Department at the end of 1349 Fasli was 5,029 miles 4½ furlongs as against 4,855 miles 5 furlongs at the end of the previous year. This consisted of 1,473 miles 1½ furlongs of murram and 3,556 miles 3 furlongs of metalled Roads.

Irrigation.

Irrigation works under the Public Works Department continued to fall into two categories, *viz.* (1) Ordinary irrigation sources such as tanks, anicuts and channels for which capital and revenue accounts are not kept and (2) Large storage reservoirs across river valleys like the Wyra, the Palair, the Nizamsagar, *etc.*, for which capital and revenue accounts are kept. The total expenditure on irrigation works financed from ordinary Revenue during the year under review, was Rs. 20,91,079 and the outlay under capital account was Rs. 4,50,895.

A heavy and unseasonal rainfall in the districts of Nalgonda, Warangal and Mahboobnagar was responsible for the occurrence of serious tank breaches and damages. As Nalgonda suffered the most, the department took prompt and energetic action to restore the irrigation works in this district. 244 tanks irrigating above 10 acres each were repaired by the Public Works Department during the year at a cost of Rs. 72,764 safeguarding a settled ayacut of 20,315 acres with a revenue of Rs. 2,47,241.

The maintenence of certain large tanks like the Ramappa, the Pakhal, the Luknawarram, which irrigate from 2000 to 10,000 acres and the restoration of old irrigation sources which irrigate not less than 50 acres each, in order to bring them up to standard, was continued, the cost being financed from ordinary revenues.

Of the irrigation works charged to revenue account and consisting of restoration and special repairs to tanks, those costing Rs. 10,000 and above which were either completed or remained in progress during the year numbered 1 in the Mahbubnagar Division, 2 in the Gulbarga Division, 5 in the Nalgonda Division, 14 in the Warangal Division, 2 in Asifabad Division and 6 in the Karimnagar Division.

Besides the above works the following two large works were in progress during the year.

(1) *Restoring Baithpally Tank, Warangal District.*

Sanctioned estimate Rs. 2,27,300. The anticipated ayacut under the tank is 4,800 acres. Work was in progress during the year and the filling of Breach No. 1 to ground level and of No. 2 to F.T.L. was completed.

(2) *Restoring Thorri Cheroo, Gangaram, Asifabad District.*

Sanctioned estimate Rs. 95,000. This was originally started as a Famine Relief Measure but has been treated latterly as a normal Public Works Department work. The anticipated ayacut under the tank is 780 acres.

The Capital irrigation works under the Department are the following :—

NIZAMSAGAR PROJECT.

This is the largest irrigation scheme in the State, the water spread of the lake covering an area of 56 sq. miles and being capable of storing 29,000 M.C.ft. of water. The reservoir is constructed by means of a masonry dam 112 ft. high thrown across the Manjira River which at this point drains 8,376 sq. miles of area, and is designed to irrigate 2,75,000 acres in the Nizamabad District.

Reservoir.—Protective measures undertaken to safeguard the ground down-stream of the flood-gates, by dissipating the energy of water emerging, were completed and consist of protective works behind the gates and repairs to reinforced concrete lintels of the deep sluices, for which a sum of Rs. 6.14 lakhs was sanctioned in 1347 Fasli.*

*The gates were opened for the first time during the year on 11th Mehir 1349 F. when the behaviour of the energy dissipator was found to be very satisfactory.

Distribution.—The two major Distributions Nos. 74 and 76 which were completed during the year are designed to supply water to about 49,000 acres of fertile soil in the Nizamabad and Armoor Taluqs. Water was let out into them for the Abi season and the ryots cultivated about 6,704 acres in the first year alone.

Field Channels.—The total length of field channels constructed during the year, on the requisition of the Revenue Authorities was 11½ miles at a cost of Rs. 11,206, the area served being 4,600 acres.

Annual Maintenance.—The sanctioned amount of Rs. 3,43,750 for the year, was spent upon such items of works and establishment as are necessary for keeping the system in efficient order.

Development of Irrigation.—The following figures show the development of irrigation under the Project.—

	Acres.
1341 Fasli	9,965
1342 Fasli	19,175
1343 Fasli	42,838
1344 Fasli	65,117
1345 Fasli	65,219
1346 Fasli	82,655
1347 Fasli	76,164
1348 Fasli	87,398
1349 Fasli	92,313

Wyra Project.

Reservoirs.—The reservoir is contructed in the Khammam Taluq of the Warangal District and consists of a masonry dam with earth banking 5,207 ft. long and 88 ft. high. The installation of Automatic Gates is still the only original work remaining to be done and will be taken up after the revised estimates are sanctioned.

Field Channels.—The Field Channels serve an area of 16,258 acres and as the area irrigated expands, field channels to complete the full ayacut of 17,390 acres will be taken up.

Annual Maintenance.—Rs. 17,590 were spent on the proper upkeep of the reservoir and canal system.

Development of Irrigation.—The development of irrigation had a setback owing to dearth of rain in the catchment area.

The area cultivated from the commencement of the project is as under:—

	Acres.	
1340 Fasli	2,280	
1341 Fasli	3,585	
1342 Fasli	7,912	
1343 Fasli	11,941	
1344 Fasli	13,493	
1345 Fasli	9,249	
1346 Fasli	13,595	
1347 Fasli	13,664	
1348 Fasli	13,751	
1349 Fasli	9,200	(approximately).

Palair Project.

Reservoir.—The reservoir which is constructed of an earthen bund 67½ ft. high above the foundations and capable of holding 2,559 M.C. ft. of water at its full supply level was completed in 1339 Fasli at a cost of Rs. 24.65 lakhs and is also situated in the Khammam Taluq. It is expected to irrigate 19,650 acres, but owing to the failure of the monsoons in these parts, the depth of water in the reservoir suffered for want of inflow. Consequently the area under irrigation was restricted and even within this restricted area, the supply of water had to be done by turns.

Annual Maintenance.—Rs. 21,000 was spent on the upkeep of the reservoir and canal system.

Development of Irrigation.—The area cultivated from the commencement is as under:—

	Acres.	
1337 Fasli	551	
1338 Fasli	2,565	
1339 Fasli	4,248	
1340 Fasli	3,565	
1341 Fasli	5,860	
1342 Fasli	8,449	
1343 Fasli	9,714	
1344 Fasli	12,729	
1345 Fasli	12,890	
1346 Fasli	6,607	
1347 Fasli	12,860	
1348 Fasli	7,341	
1349 Fasli	6,000	(approximately).

Singabhupalam Project.

This work which was suspended in 1338 Fasli was resumed in Isfandar 1347 Fasli, when a revised estimate of Rs. 4,13,574 was sanctioned. All the works provided in this were executed by the end of the year except the excavation of L.F. channel beyond mile 3 and its masonry works. Rs. 4,21,953 have been incurred on this work up to the end of the year under report.

Famine Relief Works.

The rigours of famine continued unabated and the total expenditure incurred during the year on works chargeable to the Famine Grant was Rs. 17,82,715 of which a sum of Rs. 4,57,676 was spent on Irrigation works and Rs. 13,25,039 on roads. Intensified relief measures had to be undertaken in the Warangal circle, where H.H. the Prince of Berar expressed satisfaction at the methods adopted to alleviate distress. Irrigation work costing Rs. 4,03,948 and Road works aggregating Rs. 4,43,634 spread over a length of 347 miles were carried out in this area.

The two important works in progress during the year were the following :—

(1) *Rooty Tank Project, Bhir Division.*—This work situated in the Famine Zone was started as a Famine Relief Measure in 1346 Fasli on a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,46,000 and is now almost completed. The outlay upto the end of the year was Rs. 4,47,750 and revised estimates are awaiting sanction. The project consists of an earthen embankment 50,039 ft. long with a maximum height of 49¼ ft. The total yield expected is 403 M.C. ft. and the capacity of the reservoir is 232 M.C. ft. The proposed irrigation under the project is 1,000 acres Kharif and 3,600 acres Rabi.

(2) *Dindi Project, Mahboobnagar District.*—This is another important irrigation work undertaken to afford protection against the ravages of famine that are rampant in a district subject to a rather erratic rainfall. It was sanctioned in Isfandar 1349 Fasli at an estimated cost of Rs. 35,30,000 and started immediately. The scheme involves the harnessing of the River Dindi near Gundlapally village in the Kalvakurthy Taluq where it has a drainage area

of 1513.50 sq. miles. The Reservoir dam consists of three sections, two earthen embankments on the flanks and a central Ogee spillway in the river-bed, besides two bye-washes 1,900 feet in length on the right flank. A canal is taken off from this bund which will be 18 miles long and will irrigate lands mostly in the Devarkonda Taluq of the Mahboobnagar District. The total commanded area under the project is about 45,000 acres. The outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 4,10,495.

Road Works. Among the Road works executed from the Famine grant the new roads from Nalgonda to Thipparthy, Shorapur to Thalikota from Devapur to Hunsgi, Kallare to Andola, Thawerjira to Sindhnoor were completed during the year. Fourteen works estimated to cost Rs. 26,18,320 were in progress.

Buildings. The total expenditure incurred during the year under review on Buildings and Communications was Rs. 1,00,22,610 of which 29,65,289 were spent on Building works alone. In addition an outlay of Rs. 17,79,170 on capital Buildings was expended.

Buildings chargeable to Revenue Account. Special mention may be made of the following Buildings the charges for which were met from Revenue accounts :

Military Buildings.—(1) The outlay for the year on the construction of Cavalry Lines at Mominabad in the Bhir District amounted to Rs. 13,85,366. Work has been completed but not finalled.

(2) A Military Central Hospital at 1st Lancers, Hyderabad designed by the Chief Architect in the Osmania style of architecture with up-to-date fittings and X-ray arrangements was completed during the year. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,84,000 and the outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 1,63,278.

Revenue Buildings.—Construction of Buildings in this category estimated at a total cost of Rs. 2,03,500 were undertaken on which the total outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 76,576.

Judicial Buildings.—The estimated cost on Buildings either under construction or completed during the year was Rs. 2,65,330 the total outlay being Rs. 1,47,345.

In addition, Jail Buildings, Educational Buildings, Customs and Financial buildings whose estimated cost was respectively Rs. 35,810, Rs. 30,000, Rs. 30,200, Rs. 1,05,350 and the outlay upon which by the end of the year amounted to Rs. 29,818, Rs. 13,992, Rs. 9,038 and Rs. 98,224 respectively were also either under construction or completed.

Buildings chargeable to Capital Account—The following Buildings, construction of which is chargeable to Capital Account also deserve attention :

Residential Buildings.—The construction of quarters for several departmental officers in the districts was carried out and an expenditure of Rs. 35,587 was incurred. The construction of quarters for the professors of the Osmania University remained in abeyance pending the approval of designs under revision by the Chief Architect.

Osmania University Buildings.—The Arts College was completed in Dai 1349 Fasli and handed over to the University Authorities, the expenditure incurred during the year being Rs. 2,52,582 while the total outlay from the commencement to the end of the year was Rs. 29,54,209 against the revised estimate of Rs. 29,70,000.

In addition, work was started on the Physics College from 24-4-1349 Fasli, upon the Chemistry College from 10-12-1349 Fasli and upon the Botany and Zoology College from 24-5-1349 Fasli. The sanctioned estimates on these three buildings are Rs. 5,77,152, Rs. 7,44,506 and Rs. 7,17,576 respectively ; while the outlay upon each of them up to the end of the year was respectively Rs. 70,456, Rs. 29,282 and Rs. 1,05,623.

District Police Buildings.—The construction of several District Police Buildings in accordance with the departmental programme was carried out during the year. The total expenditure on the construction of these buildings being Rs. 5,98,641 for the period under review.

Medical Buildings.—No construction work was undertaken in this connection, but the Aga Manzil was purchased at a cost of Rs. 1,79,296 for the office of the Director, Medical Department.

Central Secretariat Buildings.—During the year, 295 valuation estimates of buildings, *etc.*, situated on the western side of the Mukarram Jahi Road, required for the construction of these buildings were disposed of.

Nine houses and one open plot were acquired at a cost of Rs. 89,816.

Royal Palaces & Special Works.

Under this head, mention may be made of the following :—

(1) Constructing a Nursery block at ' Bella Vista ' —estimate Rs. 60,440. Outlay up to the end of the year was Rs. 60,087. The work was completed but not finalled.

(2) Constructing 2 additional rooms at Hill Fort —Estimate Rs. 56,550. Outlay to the end of the year was Rs. 48,246. Work was completed but not finalled.

Chief Architect's Office.—Designs and Architectural work in connection with the following was executed during the year under review :—

(1) Osmania University Arts College.
(2) Osmania University Science Colleges.
(3) Osmania University Staff Quarters.
(4) Osmania Central Technical College.
(5) Central Secretariat Buildings.
(6) T.B. Sanatorium near Vikarabad.
(7) Infantry Lines at Mominabad.

Modelling Section.—Models of the Physics and the Zoology and Botany Colleges were prepared

Photographic Section.—104 photographs of various Osmania University buildings completed and in progress were taken. In addition other interesting items were also filmed and photographed.

SECTION (F).

Commerce and Industries.

The functions and activities of the Department continued to be conducted, through the following three Sections (1) The Industrial Laboratory, (2) The Industrial Engineering Section, and (3) The Textile and Cottage Industries Section.

(1) *Industrial Laboratory.*—The Laboratory continued to discharge its analytical and research functions, rendering scientific help and advice both to the Government and to the public for the growing industries of the State.

This work can be classified under three heads : (1) Analytical, (2) Investigation and Research on Industrial Problems, and (3) Scientific help and advice.

Analytical.

634 samples of articles, varying both in nature and composition, received from Government Departments and the public in general were analysed, as against 605 similar ones in the preceding year.

The following deserve special mention :—

(*a*) Analysis of Castor Oil in order to supply the N. S. Railway with a refined oil of low acidity for use as a lubricant in Railway Buses.

(*b*) Experiments to reduce the ash of Tandur Coal by washing and other methods in order to produce coal for iron smelting purposes.

(*c*) Testing stationery articles for conformity with standard specifications.

(*d*) Chemical analysis of Galena Ore samples, sent by the Mines Department, and estimation of their Silver content.

(*e*) Weekly analysis of water for the Hyderabad Water Works Department.

Industrial Research work.

Research on the following Industrial problems was carried out during the year :—

(1) Manufacture of Glycerine from Castor Oil, (2) Manufacture of Chlorine and Bleaching Powder by designing a cell for the purpose, (3) Manufacture of card-boards from sugar-cane bagasse, and from castor stalk and ground-nut husks, (4) Distillation of essential oils, like rose and keoda for the manufacture of attars, (5) Manufacture of Pyroxylin and some of the materials made out of it under various trade names such as Xylonite, Celluloid, Cellophane, Pyralin, *etc.*, (6) De-hydration of Alcohol and the Production of Absolute Alcohol, (7) Manufacture of Vinegar on a semi-commercial scale, (8) Manufacture of Starch from Jawar, (9) Manufacture of Glucose (Powder and liquid) from Jawar, (10) Manufacture of Casein Plastics, (11) Manufacture of Bakelite and steps to prepare Phenol-Formaldehyde resins in large quantities, (12) Vegetable Khaki Dyeing by the use of Naspal and Myrobalans, (13) Fountain-pen inks and printing inks, (14) Manufacture of dyes from Napthalene, and (15)Manufacture of hand-made paper.

Advice and help

Scientific advice and help was given to the public on the manufacture of Castor Oils, Pistons, Soaps, Matches, Inks, Edible Oils, Paints and Varnishes, Disinfectants, Hair Oils, Synthetic Resins, Boot Polishes, Tooth Powder, *etc.*, and applications received by the Department for patent rights were examined and reported upon.

2. *Industrial Engineering Section.*—The Industrial Engineer inspected factories which had applied for loans or to whom loans were given. This year 63 new plans were prepared and proposals for the establishment of new industries were examined. 163 permissions for small factories were accorded during the year as compared with 178 in 1348 Fasli. Permission was also granted by Government for the establishment of the following large-scale industries, e.g., Two Flour Mills with Rollers and two Vegetable Ghee Factories.

Industrial Trust Fund small-scale loans.

The following loans were sanctioned by the Industrial Trust Fund on the recommendation of the Department.

		Rs.
1.	Hyderabad Iron and Steel Works ..	50,925
2.	Deccan Marble and Mining Co., Ltd. ..	20,000
3.	Messrs. Abdur Razzack (Azam Steam Press).	20,000

The outstandings of small-scale Industrial Trust Fund loans were Rs. 2,71,336-12-1 at the end of the year of which a sum of Rs. 6,151-12-9 were collected and Rs. 917-15-10 were written off.

District Demonstration Parties.

3. *Textile Section.*—Demonstration Parties continued to conduct practical training and Demonstration in Weaving and Dyeing in the various villages allotted to them and to introduce up-to-date labour saving devices. Special attention was paid to the villages selected for Rural Uplift work, in the Districts of Nizamabad, Gulbarga, Raichur, Karimnagar, Medak and Mahboobnagar.

92 fly-shuttle sleys, 78 lattice dobbies and 4 solid cylinder dobbies were introduced. In addition 693 weavers were trained and 74 new pattern designs introduced and the re-survey of the handloom Weaving and Dyeing industry completed.

Two assistant artisans were posted at Janwada and Bijnapally to improve the Kambal Weaving Industry, and 1,748 Kambals made to specification were supplied to the Supply Department of the Government of India,

Village-Industries Training Centre.

The Centre serves the double purpose of being a training Centre for the sons of artisans and a model small-scale factory carrying on experimental work as well. 84 students were trained this year out of which 19 appeared for the examination and 18 passed. In order to pay at least a part of its expenses, as required by Government, the Centre employed nearly 50 labourers and piece-workers to execute commercial works. The total production of all the sections amounted to Rs. 25,207 and the total sales to Rs. 27,533. The most important work done during the year, was the stitching and hand-milling and finishing of handloom blankets.

The outbreak of the war has increased the popularity of the Weavers Requisite Stores, because of the absence of any element of profiteering from the transactions. Rs. 9,000 worth of raw materials were purchased as against Rs. 7,742 worth during 1348 Fasli.

A number of experimental works were carried out during the year and among others, counter samples of Khaki Twill and Mull according to the specification of the Army Department were also prepared.

The Centre participated in the Second Industrial Exhibition held in the Public Gardens, Hyderabad, and was visited by the Asiatic Expedition of Mr. Lawrence Thaw, who took films of various local industries at the Institute.

Government Cottage Industries Sales Depot.

The Depot continued to function as a Sales Shop both for the Village Industries Training Centre and for the Cottage Workers. Its sales are given below :—

	At the Depot			At Jatras		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
1345 Fasli ..	25,710	11	10	4,312	11	11
1346 Fasli ..	42,348	11	3	18,602	15	0
1347 Fasli ..	36,265	11	2	14,706	13	3
1348 Fasli ..	42,010	11	1	777	15	6
1349 Fasli ..	40,006	8	0	..		

On the proposal of the Laides' Advisory Committee a clearance sale of old stock was conducted at the Sales Depot this year, while goods worth Rs. 777-15-6 were sold at the Second Industrial Exhibition held in the Public Gardens.

The Industrial Area. 3 meetings of the Development Committee were held and one application for lease was granted, 14 plots, measuring 45 acres in all, have been leased so far and there are still 80 acres of land awaiting development.

Government Experimental Carpet Factory, Warangal. Rs. 7,207-9-10 worth of carpets of a cheap quality, Rs. 4,824-14-10 worth of medium quality and superior carpets valuing Rs. 3,241-10-3 were sold during the year. As the recent revival of this industry had been brought about to a large extent by securing a foreign market for the produce, the Warangal Carpet Factory was the first to feel the adverse effects of the War. The restriction on the import of luxury articles into Great Britain and the closing of the Mediterranean route, coupled with the rise in the price of wool and dye-stuffs has both increased the cost of production and hampered the export of Warangal Carpets. The Department is therefore making attempts to open out alternative markets nearer home.

Government Weaving Institute, Paithan. 6 students were trained this year on the fly-shuttle loom. Orders for shamlas for the City and District Police and for the Army were given to the Weavers to be executed. Attempts are being made to revive Badla work and a machine for flattening gold and silver thread has been introduced. New Himroo designs have been passed on to the local weavers for reproduction.

Nirmal Toy Industry. The scheme sanctioned by the Industrial Trust Fund for reviving the ancient toy making Industry of Nirmal was carried out under the supervision of the Revenue Department.

Industrial Excise. The assessment and collection of excise duties on Cigarettes and Sugar is being carried out since 1347 Fasli and 1348 Fasli respectively. The following statement shows the amounts assessed and colloected :—

Commodity	1347 Fasli		1348 Fasli		1349 Fasli	
	Assessment	Collection	Assessment	Collection	Assessment	Collection
Sugar			1,98,940 0 0	1,98,940 0 0	5,18,926 0 0	4,72,112 8 8
Cigarettes			96,404 2 11	96,404 2 11	1,05,774 11 3	1,22,583 10 4

Price Control.

The Price Control Advisory Committee was transferred to the Department of Commerce and Industries in 1349 Fasli, the Director working as Chairman, Price Control Committee. The branch supervised the trend of price movements, collected prices from various Districts and British India and published weekly lists of " FAIR PRICES " of food stuffs and other commodities of every-day use. Several approved dealers accepted these lists on a voluntary agreement basis and thus helped to check the tendency towards profiteering .

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

Shahabad Cement Industry.

The Shahabad Cement Factory produced 1,25,987 tons of cement. Its output for the past two years has been slightly affected by competition from the Andhra Cement Factory.

Cigarettes.

25,942 cases of 50,000 cigarettes each as against 27,458 similar cases in the previous year were produced.

Ginning and Pressing.

This year 4,09,961 bales as against 2,45,692 bales in the previous year were pressed. There are now 100 Presses in Hyderabad. The majority of these however are not working due either to scarcity of work or the formation, for economic reasons, of pools and combines on a profit sharing basis.

Textile Mills.

The outturn of yarn and cloth amounted to 2,22,52,315 lbs. and 1,42,24,723 lbs. 15 oz. respectively as against 2,11,41,190 and 1,50,49,936 lbs. respectively last year. Hyderabad has not yet reached the point of self-sufficiency in respect of cotton textile goods.

Oil Seed Crushing.

The following are the figures of the progress of the oil seed crushing industry which show the number of new permissions given for oil ghanies and expellers :—

Year	Expellers	Oil Ghanies
1344 Fasli	15	119
1345 Fasli	28	124
1346 Fasli	24	102
1347 Fasli	31	86
1348 Fasli	48	91
1349 Fasli	26	88

Hyderabad Iron & Steel Works, Ltd.

The Industrial Trust Fund has invested Rs. 25,000 in shares and Rs. 37,000 in debentures and further lent Rs. 10,000 working capital on a cash credit agreement against raw material and finished goods. The Company received and executed orders for 2,300 bits, from the Government of India Supply Department.

Paint and Varnish.

The Hyderabad National Industry at Lingampally manufactured 64 tons of Paint and Varnishes as against 68 tons during the last year.

Button Industry.

The Button Industry has maintained its progress. There are at present 12 factories and they have been able to take up a large number of orders from the Government of India.

Marble Industry.

The work of the Deccan Marble and Mining Company was not satisfactory this year.

Glass.

The Kohinoor Glass Factory continued to progress satisfactorily.

Biscuit Industry.

The output of the Rose Biscuit Works during the year was valued at Rs. 1,20,000. The Company provided employment for 55 persons and has opened 8 shops in the City.

Hume Pipe Industry.

The Hyderabad Branch of the Indian Hume Pipe Company, Ltd. manufactured Rs. 1,28,000 worth of pipes as against Rs. 1,10,000 during the previous year, and employed 50 persons daily.

Coal Mining.

The output during the year of Singareni, Tandur and Sasti, and Kothagudium Collieries is given below :—

		Tons.	Cwts.
1.	Singareni	6,30,349	17
2.	Tandur	3,46,197	0
3.	Sasti	72,866	11
4.	Kothagudium	2,68,331	5

Sugar Industry.

The Nizam Sugar Factory at Bhodan worked successfully during the year producing 10,451 tons of sugar. The factory has a sugar-cane farm of its own. The area under cultivation here being 2,506 acres. In addition sugar-cane worth 1,260 lakhs was purchased from the cultivators.

Boilers.

The number of boilers on the register at the end of 1349 Fasli was 559 as against 546 in 1348 Fasli. Of these 365 were inspected out of which 163 were tested hydraulically. The remaining boilers were not offered for inspection by their owners, as the factories did not work. The total inspection and registration fees and special charges collected during the year was O.S. Rs. 24,638 and B. G. Rs. 609-1-0. Two examinations for Boiler Attendants' Certificates of Competency were held. Fifty-three candidates were examined of which 36 candidates were declared successful.

Working of Factories Act.

During the year under report the number of factories on the register increased from 595 to 610. The increment is the result of 17 factories having been added. Two were however removed from the register. Of the 610 factories on the register, 459 factories worked during the year and the others remained closed. Of the factories worked 67 were perennial factories and 392 seasonal. 377 seasonal and 6 perennial factories were connected with the cotton industry. During the year 459 factories worked and 350 factories were inspected of which 291 were inspected once, 47 twice and 12 more than twice. The average daily number of operatives in all the industries as estimated from the annual returns received from the factories was 37,975 as against 34,362 in the previous year. The average daily number of children employed was 416 in the spinning and weaving mills and 649 in other industries as against 269 and 497 respectively in the previous year. 326 children were examined and granted certificates by the certifying surgeons as against 498 children in the preceding year. The average daily number of female employees in all the registered factories was 11,103 of which 1,483 were employed in the spinning and weaving mills. No case of employment of women during nights was detected.

Sanitation and Welfare.

The general standard of sanitation in all the factories was satisfactory, so also was the health of the employees and no epidemics were reported. The owners, especially of large perennial establishments continue to show increasing interest in the housing problem of their employees. Welfare work is also receiving more attention.

Strike.

During the year there was only a partial strike in the Ramgopal Mills Ltd., Hyderabad, as a result of one of the employees being discharged from service due to some irregularity. The strike lasted only for a few days and

as soon as an amicable settlement was reached, the Mills again started work.

Accidents. Protection of machinery was generally satisfactory. Two fatal accidents had occurred in the factory of Kamasetty Linganna at Warangal. The death of two women coolies was the result of a partition brick wall collapsing and falling over them. Compensation was paid to the children of the deceased at the suggestion of the Department. The third fatal accident occurred in the Government Village Industries Training Centre, Mashirabad, Hyderabad. The deceased person while engaged in the sun-drying of blankets on the terrace of the office verandah, fell down when the parapet wall gave way and was found bleeding. He expired in the hospital after a few hours. It is reported that the deceased has no dependents to claim compensation. Fire broke out in the rice, oil and decorticating factory of Bhima Thimmaya at Kothakota, Wanparthy Samasthan and a portion of the factory was gutted. There was no loss of life.

Workmen's Compensation Act. The Workmen's Compensation Act VI of 1349 Fasli and Maternity Benefit Act VIII of 1349 Fasli have been passed and are awaiting enforcement.

SECTION (G).

Mines and Quarries.

During the year under report, Coal Mining was carried on by the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., in the coal fields of Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium and by Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy and Sir Bisesardas Daga in Sasti and Paoni Collieries.

The outturn of collieries and the amount of Royalty paid in respect of every one of them, as against the corresponding figures of the preceding year stood as follows :—

Name of Colliery	1939		1940	
	Amount of coal worked	Amount of Royalty	Amount of coal worked	Amount of Royalty
	T. C.	Rs. as. ps.	T. C.	Rs. as. ps.
Singareni ..	6,76,513—7	76,107 12 0	5,39,943—9	60,743 10 2
Tandur ..	3,13,155—0	74,953 9 7	3,21,299—0	76,309 14 2
Kothagudium ..	1,49,904–17	..	3,17,702–15	61,505 0 0
Sasti and Paoni ..	74,994–16	17,607 9 5	71,176–18	16,534 11 6
Total ..	12,14,568—0	1,68,668 15 0	12,50,122—2	2,15,093 3 10

During 1940 there was an increase of 35,554 tons 2 cwts. in the output of coal when compared with the previous year and a corresponding increase of Rs. 46,424-4-10 in Royalty.

The areas leased out to the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., and other concerns, on which no mining operations were carried out, but in respect of which only dead rent was paid, as against the corresponding amounts realised in the preceding year, were as under :—

Area	Mineral	1939			1940		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Chinnur	Coal	2,906	4	10	2,906	4	10
Allapalli	,,	3,216	0	0	3,216	0	0
Sivawaram, Madawaram ..	,,	4,296	0	0	4,296	0	0
Sarangapalli, Tekmatla ..	,,	1,255	0	0	1,255	0	0
Wardha Valley ..	,,	3,362	0	0	3,362	0	0
Paloncha	,,	9,746	0	0	9,746	0	0
Kanala	,,	1,256	0	0	1,256	0	0
North Godavari ..	,,	4,723	3	0	4,723	3	0
South Godavari ..	,,	4,230	8	0	4,230	8	0
Asifabad	,,	3,248	0	0	3,248	0	0
Total ..		38,238	15	10	38,238	15	10

Graphite. Messrs. The Gouthami Mining Works of Kovvur, who are working graphite for Mr. R. S. Chinoy of Hyderabad, the assignee of the Paloncha graphite lease, did not extract any material during the year owing to there being no demand for the quantity of graphite so far extracted; every effort is being made to put it in the market. During 1939 they sold 22 tons 6 cwts. 46 lbs. of refined graphite and paid a royalty of Rs. 59-10-9 to the Government.

Marble. The Deccan Marble and Mining Co., had an output of 200 tons of marble from Munditog quarries and 86 tons of marble lime from Jastapalli quarry during 1940 against 348 tons of marble and 106 tons 11 cwts. of marble lime in 1939. A sum of O.S. Rs. 572-8-0 is recoverable from the company as Royalty against Rs. 909-12-5 realised in 1939.

Quarries. There were 27 quarries working during the year. The quarrying fee realised thereon amounted to Rs. 22,916-3-5 against Rs. 30,087-9-6 in 1348 Fasli. The output was 27,85,000 sq.ft. of stone against 38,30,806 sq.ft. in the previous year. Besides the quarrying fee, a sum of Rs. 6,962-8-0 was collected as Royalty on the output of stone, thus a total income of Rs. 29,878-11-5 was realised against Rs. 39,664-9-9 in 1348 Fasli which shows a decrease of Rs. 9,785-14-4. This deficit is due to two important quarries having been surrendered by the contractors and remaining idle; there being no demand for the stone owing to the trade being slack.

Cement. During 1349 Fasli the Shahabad Cement Co., Ltd., manufactured 1,23,525 tons of cement, against 1,40,743 tons in 1348 Fasli. The Royalty paid to Government by the company amounted to B.G. Rs. 92,643-12-0 against B.G. Rs. 1,05,557-4-0 in the previous year showing a decline of B.G. Rs. 12,913-8-0. The decrease in the output is due to the machinery having been under repairs for some time.

Accidents. The total number of accidents that occurred during 1940 at Singareni, Tandur and Kothagudium Collieries was 40 (27 Fatal and 13 Serious) against 27 in 1939, (15 Fatal and 12 Serious). There was also one fatal accident at Hatti Gold Mine during the year.

Other features. In view of the Railway Boards recommendations on Gold Development Work at Hutti, an additional sum of £2,50,000 has been granted for a Milling cum development scheme.

Dr. A. M. Heron, retired Director, Geological Survey of India was, with the sanction of His Exalted Highness invited to inspect the Hyderabad Geological Survey Department for a period of 2 months and to investigate the possibilities of working Iron Ore in the Dominions during the subsequent 3 months, *i.e.*, for a total period of 5 months. His reports both on the working of the Geological Survey Department and the Iron Ore investigation are under consideration of the Government.

The Coal Board of Control, which was established in 1932 to regulate the output and price of coal ceased to function with effect from July 1940, as the monopoly for

coal granted to the Singareni Collieries Co., Ltd., has terminated.

A cess of 2 as. per ton on all coal produced and 3 as. per ton on coke manufactured in the Dominions has been imposed from 1st December 1939. The amount will be credited to a special fund and shall be administered by a Board to give assistance for stowing and conservation of coal. Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) rules are being framed.

SECTION (H).

Imports and Exports.

Statement of commodities exported from stations on H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway during the period 1st October 1939 to 30th September 1940.

S. No.	Commodities	Weight in tons.
1.	Coal and coke	892,948
2.	Cotton raw	38,829
3.	Cotton manufactured ..	4,254
4.	Tanning bark	5,073
5.	Fodder	18,328
6.	Grain and pulses	27,428
7.	Jawari and Bajra	2,996
8.	Rice not in the husk	5,330
9.	Wheat	708
10.	Grains (others)	353
11.	Hides and skins raw	1,211
12.	Hides and skins tanned and leather ..	1,147
13.	Marble and stone	36,855
14.	Kerosene oil	55
15.	Iron and steel wrought	3,193
16.	Castor seeds	53,056
17.	Til seeds	6,909
18.	Linseeds	27,344
19.	Cotton seeds	59,358
20.	Salt	16
21.	Provisions	36,831
22.	Sugar	650
23.	Jaggery	140
24.	Tobacco	2,421
25.	Timber	17,417

Statement of commodities imported at stations on H.E.H. the Nizam's State Railway during the period 1st October 1939 to 30th September 1940.

S. No.	Commodities	Weight in tons
1.	Coal and coke	1,850
2.	Cotton raw	496
3.	Cotton manufactured	10,147
4.	Tanning bark	413
5.	Fodder	4,126
6.	Grain and pulses	6,641
7.	Jawari and Bajra	11,054
8.	Rice not in the husk	50,876
9.	Wheat	12,688
10.	Grains (others)	1,305
11.	Hides and Skins raw	759
12.	Hides and Skins tanned and leather ..	578
13.	Marble and stone	529
14.	Kerosene oil	22,925
15.	Iron and steel wrought	22,058
16.	Castor seeds	3
17.	Til seeds	15
18.	Linseeds	1
19.	Cotton seeds	905
20.	Salt	57,837
21.	Provisions	18,785
22.	Sugar	6,252
23.	Jaggery	10,382
24.	Tobacco	4,517
25.	Timber	4,469

SECTION (I)

Famine and Well-sinking

Control. Famine administration continued to be in charge of the Board, of which the Director-General, Revenue Department, is Secretary. The members include the Hon'ble Members of Revenue, Finance and P.W.D. with their respective Secretaries.

Rainfall. Rainfall during the year was timely. It amounted to 34.98" as compared with 20.40 inches in the preceding year, obviously, however its effects will be only in so far as next year's crops are concerned.

Scarcity. Scarcity which was declared in Mehir 1348 F. continued in the whole of the Karimnagar District and in Chinnur and Asifabad Divisions of the Adilabad District. As the conditions in parts of Warangal, Mahbubnagar, Nalgonda, Medak, Nizamabad and Baghat were also unsatisfactory, they were kept under observation. During the second fortnight of Azur 1349 Fasli, there was an extraordinary occurrence of rainfall on account of which the standing Kharif and Abi crops which were withering improved considerably and the sowing of Rabi and Tabi was made possible. This combined with the improved prices, permitted the closing down of test works and famine relief in the threatened areas. But in the area of Karimnagar which had been declared as affected by scarcity conditions the outturn of Kharif averaged only 6 annas, there was little Abi, and in spite of the fact that Rabi and Tabi were cultivated in limited areas the yield was much less than anticipated owing to the dryness of the soil, the absence of winter rains and the ravages of insect pests. In Adilabad, however, a good Rabi crop was responsible for bringing about a change in the situation and the Taluqas of Rajura and Utnur were declared free of scarcity. In other parts of the District as well as in Karimnagar relief operations continued on account of scarcity, and were carried out strictly in accordance with the provisions of the Scarcity and Famine Manual.

Relief Measures. Relief measures adopted in the affected tracts are detailed below:—(1) Relief Works, (2) Gratuitous Relief, (3) Medical Aid, (4) Control of the prices of grain and fodder, (5) Grant of forest concessions, (6) suspensions and remissions of land revenue, (7) Distribution of Taccavi, (8)

Fodder arrangements. The Board sanctioned a lumpsum provision of Rs. 10,57,500 from the Famine Funds and placed it at the disposal of the Chief Engineer, P.W.D., in order that works could be started wherever they were deemed necessary. Accordingly the construction of roads comprising a total length of 88 miles, which is estimated to cost about Rs. 24.20 lakhs were undertaken. A large number of breached kuntas and irrigation projects estimated to cost Rs. 6.48 lakhs, which could not be taken up by the P.W.D. for the past several years on account of lack of funds, was undertaken and it is estimated that an additional revenue of about Rs. 3 lakhs will accrue to Government as a result of irrigation under the restored tanks. Rs. 61,675 were also sanctioned from Famine Funds in order to afford relief to ryots in the forest areas. Thus Forest roads of a total length of about 20 and 90 miles respectively in the aforementioned tracts of Karimnagar and Adilabad have been constructed. Relief seekers in the villages adjoining the Railway lines were employed by the Railway, for the collection of ballast. A suspension of Kharif and Rabi kist to the extent of Rs. 10,15,372-3-4 was affected. In addition Rs. 9,63,876 were remitted on account of a concession of annas 3 per rupee in Abi and Re. 0-10-8 under Baghat wells.

Total cost of Relief.

Thus the total cost of relief from the commencement to the end of 1349 Fasli on various Famine Relief Measures amounted to Rs. 13,78,188. This, with the total amount of Kharif and Rabi postponement of Rs. 10,15,372 and wet remission of Rs. 9,63,876 came up to Rs. 33,51,436.

The total number of persons relieved from the commencement to the end of 1349 Fasli excluding those on the Local Fund Works improvised at the beginning of the scarcity was 27,27,735. His Highness the Prince of Berar toured the scarcity area of Karimnagar in Bahman 1349 Fasli. In honour of the Prince's visit all the famine labourers working at the time of His Highness' tour were given two days wages free.

Well-Sinking

Survey work on 601 wells in the Famine area of Tuljapur and the Parenda Taluqa in the district of Osmanabad was undertaken. The total number of works required to be attended to came up to 1,086. In the year under review 360 works (323 in Gulbarga and 37 in Osmanabad) were completed as compared with 314 wells in the previous year.

During the course of 4½ years—from Ardibehisht 1345 Fasli to the end of 1349 Fasli— the Well-Sinking Department completed in the Gulbarga District alone 969 new wells and remodelled 425 old ones in addition to 37 wells that were provided in the new area of the Osmanabad District at a total cost of Rs. 15,54,295-2-5.

Budget and Expenditure. Normally Rs. 5 lakhs are provided for well-sinking works, but during the year some additional grants were also sanctioned. The expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 6,06,564-10-4-5/6 as compared with Rs. 4,99,061-7-1⅓ in the previous year. The percentage of the establishment charges worked out to 17.19 per cent. as compared with 20.62 per cent. in 1348 Fasli.

Irrigation Tube Wells at Yedrami. To help the ryots in their cultivation the recuperative capacity of a new ryot well was investigated and trial drills were undertaken at Yedrami in the Andola Taluq of the Gulbarga District. The proposal to construct an experimental irrigation well, estimated to cost Rs. 21,650 (recurring Rs. 3,650 plus non-recurring Rs. 18,000), will be examined after receipt of the Special Engineer, Well-Sinking Department's opinion in the matter.

Summer Water level. To ensure that the wells sunk by the Well-Sinking Department will stand in the event of the severest drought, the Well-Sinking Department was ordered to obtain the summer water-level. A summary of the results thus obtained is evidence of the satisfactory nature of this work as compared with the results obtained during the preceding two years.

Maintenance. In the year under report, 360 completed wells were handed over to the Local Fund for maintenance.

Reconditioning of Wells in Raichur District. Many of the wells constructed in the Raichur District required some reconditioning as they had been constructed without much experience and for this purpose a sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was sanctioned by the Famine Board. Arrangement will be made by the Well-Sinking Department to start the work as soon as the detailed survey has been completed.

Famine Programmes. Famine Programmes, which were completed by the Districts in accordance with the provisions of the Scarcity and Famine Manuals were found very useful in carrying out relief operations in time and economically in the affected areas.

Well Irrigation

Number of new Wells:—The total number of new wells sunk by ryots (at their own cost), was 1334 against 629 in 1348 Fasli, an increase of 705. There has been an increase in the number of wells in Telingana and a decrease in Marathwada. Compared with the previous year, with the exception of Parbhani, Osmanabad, Nizamabad, Mahbubnagar, and Adilabad districts, there has been a general increase in the number of wells sunk in all the districts.

Cost of Wells:—The total cost of new wells was Rs. 64,856-0-0. The total average cost per well worked out at Rs. 48-0-0 ranging from Rs. 25-0-0 in the Karimnagar district to Rs. 800-0-0 in Parbhani district.

Area irrigated by new Wells:—The total area irrigated by the new wells was 2,258 acres (approximately 2 acres per well).

CHAPTER V.

Communications.

SECTION (A).

Roads and Bridges.

Road Board

The Road Board met twice during the year under report on the 17th Ardibehisht and the 7th Khurdad 1349 Fasli. At the first meeting, approval was accorded to the construction of several original road works, bridges, *etc.*, and to metalling and dust-proofing of existing roads estimated to cost over Rs. 28.27 lakhs. At the subsequent meeting, the Dominion Road Programme was considered.

Road Fund Works.

These road works are carried out from the annual allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs given by the Government, Rs. 3 lakhs from the Petrol Cess Subvention and Rs. 2 lakhs from the proceeds of the State Vehicles Tax. The expenditure incurred during the year against this grant was Rs. 4,39,902.

Improvements to existing roads.

These comprise, in general, converting muram surfaces of roads into metalled ones to withstand the rigours of traffic, improving the curves and grades, providing masonry works and constructing causeways and bridges across unbridged streams to ensure swift and uninterrupted traffic.

[*Statement*

A list of prominent works under this class which were either completed or which remained in progress during 1349 Fasli is given below :—

List of Bridges, Causeways, *etc.*, and road works taken up for metalling costing Rs. 25,000 and above which were either completed or which remained in progress in 1349 Fasli.

Serial No.	Name of work	Estimate	Outlay to end of 1349 Fasli
	PART I.	Rs.	Rs.
	BRIDGES, CAUSEWAYS, ETC.		
	"A" WORKS COMPLETED.		
	Warangal Division.		
1	Constructing causeway across the Murrair river on Kothagudam-Paloancha Road	54,500	38,488
2	Constructing bridges across Vangavedu vagu and Wyra stream on Madira-Bonakal Road	30,000	24,390
3	Constructing causeway across Kinnersani Vagu on Paloancha-Boorgampad Road	32,000	22,850
	Nalgonda Division.		
4	Constructing a causeway across the Kangal river and bridges across the Uppu Vagu and Gurrampad vagu on Nalgonda-Devarkonda Road ..	R. E. 2,70,550	2,58,761
	Aurangabad Division.		
5.	Constructing R.C.C bridge on the Magni Nala on Jalna-Sahgadh Road ..	58,400	45,098
	Mahboobnagar Division.		
6.	Constructing masonry arched bridge across the Dindi river in mile 59/2 of Jedcherla-Devarkonda Road ..	77,130	69,788
	Nanded Division.		
7.	Constructing a bridge across the Bidar Halli Nala	55,000	50,697

Serial No.	Name of work	Estimate	Outlay to end of 1349 Fasli
	Osmanabad Division.		
8.	Constructing R.C.C. bridge across the Manjira river on Osmanabad-Bhir Road near Chousala	82,600	80,537
9.	Constructing masonry works on Osmanabad-Sholapur Road	1,70,000	1,60,542
10.	Constructing masonry works on Barsi-Latur Road	63,000	62,494
	"B" WORKS IN PROGRESS.		
	Nalgonda Division.		
1.	Constructing minor masonry works on Nalgonda-Devarkonda Road ..	1,39,500	68,907
2.	Constructing a causeway across the Hallia river on Devarkonda-Miryalguda Road*	76,300	40,611
3.	Constructing a causeway across the Musi river on Kodad-Miryalguda road	1,15,000	92,003
4.	Constructing a causeway across the ChennaramVagu and other masonry works on Nalgonda-Devarkonda Road	54,200	17,390
	Medak Division.		
5.	Constructing causeways on Pedda vagu and Chinna vagu on Nizampet-Siddipet Road	1,06,250	7,981
	Gulbarga Division.		
6.	Constructing masonry works on Gulbarga-Alland Road	40,630	40,558
	Bhir Division.		
7.	Constructing masonry works on Osmanabad-Bhir Road	95,000	78,707
	Nizamabad Division.		
8.	Constructing causeway across Palam river on Jagtial-Armoor Road ..	39,400	18,029

* *N.B.*—This work is under suspension ownig to damages caused by the floods in Thir 1349 Fasli.

Serial No.	Name of work	Estimate	Outlay to end of 1349 Fasli
	PART II.		
	METALLING OF ROADS.		
	"A" WORKS COMPLETED.		
	Warangal Division.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Metalling Hanamakonda-Narsampet Road	1,11,900	91,373
	Nalgonda Division.		
2.	Metalling Devarkonda-Jedcherla Road..	54,300	52,734
3.	Metalling Hyderabad-Masulipatam Road	C.S. 1,27,291	1,22,653
	Karimnagar Division.		
4.	Metalling Karimnagar-Siddipet Road ..	1,15,000	71,039
	Gulbarga Division.		
5.	Metalling Gandipet-Yadgir road, 4th section (Kodangal to Gurumatkal) ..	R.E. 86,300	81,313
	Nizamabad Division.		
6.	Metalling Armoor-Jagtial Road ..	89,000	57,387
7.	Metalling Kamareddy-Sircilla Road ..	61,000	43,292
	Hyderabad Division.		
8.	Metalling Himayatsagar road from, Tippu Khan's Bridge	47,600	47,099
	"B" WORKS IN PROGRESS.		
	Warangal Division.		
1.	Metalling Hyderabad-Hanamkonda Road (Miles 67 to 73)	38,075	26,044
2.	Metalling Narsampet-Neckonda Road	85,000	63,034
3.	Metalling Khammam-Ashwaraopet road, 3rd & 4th sections	3,14,200	72,380

Serial No.	Name of work	Estimate	Outlay to end of 1349 Fasli
	Nalgonda Division.	Rs.	Rs.
4.	Metalling Nalgonda-Devarkonda Road	2,08,150	1,46,711
5.	Metalling Jangaon-Sooriapet Road, 1st & 2nd Sections	3,32,000	1,79,130
	Karimnagar Division.		
6.	Metalling Karimnagar-Kamareddi Road	1,97,200	1,15,835
	Medak Division.'		
7.	Metalling Ghanapur-Narsapur Road ..	1,10,000	65,571
8.	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Siddipet Road (Medak portion Rs. 2,23,967 of the estimate for Rs. 2,81,000) ..	2,23,967	1,48,263
9.	Metalling Ramayanpet-Siddipet Road	1,86,200	71,948
	Mahbubnagar Division.		
10.	Metalling Jedcherla-Krishna Road ..	2,97,300	1,89,787
11.	Metalling the surface and constructing minor masonry works on Jedcherla-Devarkonda Road	2,03,400	1,45,018
12.	Metalling Hyderabad-Kurnool road, 4th section	2,79,000	1,75,071
13.	Metalling Faruknagar-Pargi road and branch road to Shahbad	2,06,700	1,15,615
14.	Metalling Jedcherla-Farahabad road up to Nager Kurnool	1,48,500	33,419
	Gulbarga Division.		
15.	Metalling Mahbubnagar-Tandur Road	1,68,200	19,512
	Hyderabad Division.		
16.	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Shamirpet Road	31,000	19,148
17.	Metalling Hyderabad-Yadgir Road ..	1,45,300	69,617
18.	Metalling Hyderabad-Karimnagar-Siddipet Road (Miles 8 to 18 transferred from Medak Division Hyderabad portion Rs. 57,033 of the estimate for Rs. 2,81,000)	57,033	38,348

Of the new road works that were under construction, the following were completed during the year :— New Road Works.

(1) Palampet-Ghanpur road, Warangal Division (Metal road 5 miles, 4 furlongs).

(2) Gudihatnoor-Utnoor road, Nirmal Division (Metal road 23 miles).

(3) Sillode-Bokerdan road, Aurangabad Division (Metal road 9 miles).

(4) Osmanabad-Dhoki road, Osmanabad Division (Metal road—7 miles, 4 furlongs).

(5) Ibrahimpatam-Mallapally road, Hyderabad Division (Muram road—18 miles).

The total mileage of roads maintained by the Public Works Department at the end of 1349 Fasli was 5,029 miles 4½ furlongs, as against 4,855 miles 5 furlongs at the end of the previous year. Total Mileage of Roads

SECTION (B).

Railways.

Work on the Mudkhed-Adilabad line made slow progress during the year due to heavy rains and outbreak of Cholera. The war further impeded the progress since rails, *etc.* could not be obtained even at enhanced rates. It is therefore proposed to complete for the present earthwork, bridges, fencing and watering arrangements only. The total expenditure incurred on this scheme to the end of 1349 Fasli is B.G. Rs. 24.62 lakhs against the sanctioned estimate of B.G. Rs. 72.77 lakhs. Construction

The financial position of the Railway owned by the Government was as under :— Finance.

	1348 Fasli B.G. Rs.	1349 Fasli B.G. Rs.
Capital at charge at the end of the year	14,45,91,952	14,76,28,334
Gross earnings	2,24,82,759	2,50,38,554
Working expenses including contribution to the depreciation Fund	1,12,37,000	1,18,29,684
Net earnings	1,12,45,759	1,32,08,870
Percentage of net earnings to gross earnings	50.0	52.8
Percentage of net earnings to capital	7.8	9.0

During the year under report, the gross and net earnings of the Railway were the highest on record. Passenger fares were increased by one anna per rupee with effect from 1st March 1940, while freight on goods was increased by two annas to meet the extra cost of working expenses due to rise in prices of stores, *etc.*, as has been done by all the Railways in India.

There was marked increase in the export of coal and coke, cotton, castor-seeds, cotton seeds and provisions as compared with the previous year due to good demand from outside and as road competition for cotton traffic from Aurangabad and Bhir areas to Bombay was successfully tackled both by the Nizam's State Railway and the G.I.P. Railway. Though the Railway had to carry additional traffic, the working expenses did not increase in the same ratio and thus for an additional income of B.G. Rs. 25.5 lakhs the working expenses increased by B.G. Rs. 6 lakhs only. It is likely that the increase in cost of materials will be more keenly felt in the next year, when the expenses may go up.

General. As a result of negotiations with the Government of India, the Railway Workshop has undertaken the manufacture of Gun-carriage components and other war materials. Three months course of training for driver-mechanics for the Army in India were also started in January 1940. Three Divisions of the St. John's Ambulance Association were in the process of formation on the Railway.

To assist in the movement of goods and local industries, goods rates have been revised from time to time in consultation with the merchants and traders.

Four Air conditioned Diesel Rail Cars which provide a high standard of comfort for lower class travel are being run on the Wadi-Kazipet and Secunderabad-Bhir lines. These are much appreciated by the public. This facility to III class passengers is the first of its kind in India.

From May 1940 the Railway started for the first time a monthly Railway Magazine to improve the talents of the staff and to promote their social, political and cultural advancement. Night classes opened in the districts for adult education were continued with good results. Recreation facilities were also afforded in the Districts and tournaments were arranged for them.

In order to encourage loco staff to take keen interest in Engine repairs so as to obviate the frequency of engine failures, two trophies in the form of shields, one for each gauge to be competed by the various sheds were established. These were won by the Dornakal and Purna sheds during the year as engines repaired in these sheds ran the longest mileage without failure.

With effect from the 1st January 1940, the scale of pay of the gangmen was revised giving them an immediate benefit of 15 per cent. and improving their future prospects considerably. Similarly revised scales of pay for other low paid employees were also sanctioned. These revisions increased the cost by more than Rs. one lakh.

The Railway operated upon a total mileage of 1359.8 miles (688 B.G. and 671.8 M.G.) out of which 58 miles were worked outside the Dominions on behalf of the Government of India. The total length of Railways within the Dominions was 1472.4 miles including the lines owned and worked by Foreign Railways.

Road Transport Services

At the end of the year, the bus service was operating over a route mileage of 3952 miles which was slightly less than the route mileage in 1348 Fasli. This was due to closing down of some of the unremunerative services served by the Aurangabad and Narkatpalli depots. The mileage thus worked, covers nearly three fourths of the trunk roads within the Dominions. 281 buses and cars and 53 goods lorries with 3 trailers were in operation during the year.

A squad of Inspectors with motor cycles with side cars was appointed for inspection and checks both on the Railway and Road services.

Capital invested on this service to the end of the year amounted to B.G. Rs. 56,68,229. The Gross earnings amounted to B.G. Rs. 32,97,552. Working expenses including contribution to the Depreciation Fund were B.G. Rs. 28,60,542 and the net earnings B.G. Rs. 4,37,010. Thus against the net loss of Rs. 70,631 in 1347 Fasli and Rs. 56,858 in 1348 Fasli, this year showed a profit of Rs. 4,37,010 giving a return of 7.7 per cent. on capital at charge. This was largely due to the continuous normal prosperity towards the end of the year. Balance to the credit of Depreciation Fund at the end of the year stood at B.G. Rs. 32.26 lakhs or about 57 per cent. of the capital

at charge. It may be mentioned here that the earnings for the year are record figures and have been obtained without increasing the fares.

Bus shelters along the frontiers of the State have been constructed. There is a proposal to construct many more shelters in various parts of the Dominions and in the city.

Air Transport Services

The capital investment on Air Craft and Machinery amounted to Rs. 2,39,367. The department has spent B.G. Rs. 7,32,142 on landing grounds and ærodromes at Begumpet and other places. In consultation with the Mysore Government, Commercial bi-weekly air services between Hyderabad-Bangalore and Madras were undertaken during the hot weather from April to July 1940, mainly as a feeder to test the flow of traffic and to train pilots. It is hoped that later when the public appreciates the need for quick travel, this will prove a profitable undertaking. The gross earnings of the Air Transport services amounted to B.G. Rs. 51,845, while the working expenses came to B.G. Rs. 206,388 resulting in a net loss of Rs. 1,54,543. This is inevitable in the beginning. This Government in consultation with the Government of India have undertaken to train Pilots for the Indian Air Force and the training is in full swing.

Old Railway Shares.

As a result of Government Notification issued on 7-1-1346 Fasli, allowing conversion of 5 per cent. shares participating in profits into 6 per cent. shares, there was a further conversion of 5 per cent. shares of the face value of Rs. 2,250.

Face value of the shares at the end of the year was as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
5 per cent. shares ..	16,37,633	5	4
6 per cent. shares ..	17,65,043	12	0

A bonus of 1.355 per cent. was paid to 5 per cent. shareholders for the year 1939-40.

SECTION (C).

Postal Department.

General.

The total number of employees at the end of ths year 1349 Fasli was 2311 and there were 1,110 post offices. The distance of mail lines was 9,776 miles. The total

number of postal articles issued, including registered articles were 35,536,599 of which 811,227 were registered articles. Included in the latter were 76,533 V.P. articles to the value of Rs. 13,44,693 and 14,452 insured articles. Besides the above articles 623,960 money orders of the value of Rs. 1,18,58,156 were issued. The commission realised on these was Rs. 1,59,742. Ordinary stamps worth Rs. 6,34,831-6-6 and service stamps worth Rs. 3,53,452-6-8 were sold. Quinine worth Rs. 10,323-15-4 was sold to the public. The balance at the credit of the Savings Bank Accounts was Rs. 84,82,802-2-7. Withdrawals exceeded Rs. 33,05,290-7-8 than last year's withdrawals as it happened in other banks due to war panic.

Post Offices & Letter Boxes.

Thirty-four new post offices were opened, of which 2 were sub-offices and thirty-two extra departmental Branch P. O.'s. Two departmental branch offices were closed. During the year, 147 new letter-boxes were installed. There were 853 postmen and village postmen as against 855 in 1348 Fasli. The total number of Head Offices were 16 in 1349 Fasli as against 16 in 1348 Fasli. The total number of sub-offices were 248 in 1349 Fasli as against 246 in 1348 Fasli. Departmental branch offices numbered 81. Branch offices in charge of Agents total 765. Total number of letter-boxes comes to 2,039.

Articles issued and delivered.

During the year the total articles including money orders issued numbered 36,160,559 as against 34,085,617 in the previous year, showing an increase of 2,074,942. The number of articles delivered were 37,529,185 as against 35,306,720 in the previous year, sharing an increase of 2,222,465. This number includes articles received from British India and foreign countries which were delivered without any compensation. The number of articles delivered during the year as compared with the population of the State gives an average of 2.61 as against 2.45 in the previous year. The number of articles received in the Dead Letter Office was 66,704 as against 71,746 in the previous year, of which 35,675 were delivered to the addressees or senders.

Money orders, V.P. and Insured Articles.

As in previous year all the post offices were authorised to issue money orders. During the year 14,452 insured letters and parcels were issued as against 14,280 in the previous year showing an increase of 172. The insurance fees correspondingly increased from Rs. 6,578-12-0 to

Rs. 6,701-9-0, with a profit of Rs. 122-13-0. The number of V. P. articles decreased from 79,055 valuing Rs. 10,32,846-7-1 to 76,533 worth Rs. 13,44,693-12-2. During the year 623,960 money orders to the value of Rs. 1,18,58,156-8-10 were issued on which a commission of Rs. 1,59,742-2-0 inclusive of V.P. commission was realised. As compared with the previous year there was an increase of 38,712 in the number of money orders and a corresponding increase in their value of Rs. 10,44,983-14-3 and in the amount of commission realised of Rs. 12,474-7-0. The number of money orders delivered was 621,956 amounted to Rs. 1,18,34,179-5-0 as against 5,77,392 amounting to Rs. 1,08,44,250-9-4 in the previous year showing an increase of 44,564 amounting to Rs. 9,89,928-11-8.

Savings Bank Accounts.

In the year under report 11,715 new accounts were opened with an aggregate deposit of Rs. 90,79,685-7-8 and 6,911 accounts amounting to Rs. 1,23,84,975-15-2 were closed. At the end of Aban 1349 Fasli the total number of running accounts was 1,04,739 with a deposit balance of Rs. 84,82,802-2-7.

During the year under report the total income was Rs. 11,86,515-0-10 as against Rs. 11,29,292,14-8 of the last year and the expenditure was Rs. 9,79,581-13-0 as against Rs. 9,28,696-13-4 in the previous year showing a balance of Rs. 2,06,933-3-10 which represents a solid profit to the Department.

SECTION (D).

Telephone.

The Exchange at Narayanguda intended for King Koti Mubarak and certain Royal Palaces continued to function under magneto system. Another milestone of progress in the Telephonic System of the State was reached last year by the installation of automatic system with a Central Battery Exchange at Gowliguda which functioned quite satisfactorily.

It has enhanced the utility of the Telephone Department and attracted more subscribers who were thoroughly satisfied with the efficiency of the new service.

Subscribers who had local Automatic Exchanges are getting them replaced by all main connections to cope up with increased outside traffic. Four such private local exchanges were dismantled in the course of the year out of the twelve in service at the time of inaguration of the automatic system.

The following table shows the Capital outlay in the City and District Telephones and the number of subscribers at the end of 1349 Fasli as compared with the figures for the previous year.

Exchange	Capital outlay to the end of 1349 F.	No. of subscribers at the end of 1348 Fasli		No. of subscribers at the end of 1349 Fasli	
		Main Telephone	Extension	Main Telephone	Extension
Hyderabad City ..	18,25,719	1,057	392	1,160	343
*Warangal with Trunk call offices at Bhongir and Jangaon ..	2,71,765	*49 8 32	..	*49 8 34	..
Aurangabad and Jalna ..	1,40,648	23	..	24	..
Raichur ..	50,887	9	..	9	..
Total ..	22,89,019	1,178	392	1,284	343

Trunk lines connect Warangal to Hyderabad and Jalna to Aurangabad.

The financial results for the year 1349 Fasli as compared with the previous year are as detailed below :—

Exchange	Receipts		Expenditure		Profit or deficit	
	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
Hyderabad City ..	2,48,270	2,64,229	2,14,282	2,35,226	+ 33,988	+ 29,003
Warangal including Bhongir and Jangaon	15,258	19,338	35,513	36,235	— 20,255	— 16,897
Aurangabad and Jalna	9,177	9,288	23,185	23,680	— 14,008	— 14,392
Raichur	1,530	1,350	6,944	7,301	— 5,414	— 5,951
Total ..	2,74,235	2,94,205	2,79,924	3,02,442	— 5,689	— 8,237

The following statement shows the outstandings against subscribers at the end of 1349 Fasli as against the previous year.

Exchange	Outstandings at the end of 1348 F.	Outstandings at the end of 1349 F.	Increase or decrease
Hyderabad City	1,59,398	1,76,573	+ 17,175
Warangal including Bhongir and Jangaon..	31,270	31,291	+ 21
Aurangabad and Jalna ..	7,424	7,025	— 399
Raichur	2,488	2,524	+ 36
Total outstanding ..	2,00,580	2,17,413	+ 16,833

The proposal to connect the Capital by telephonic communication with all district headquarters is kept under abeyance owing to international situation. Until this is done there is no possibility for improvement in the working of the District Telephones.

The Indian Post and Telegraph Department have finally agreed to the linking up of the local Central Exchange with the Imperial Trimulgherry Exchange for access to all-India Trunk Line. When this operates Hyderabad will be placed on the Telephone map of India and communication will be possible with all trade and industrial Centres in India as well as Overseas.

SECTION (E).

Civil Aviation.

The total membership of the Aero Club during the year was 91 as against 86 in 1348 Fasli, out of which 68 were flying members and 23 non-flying members.

The total number of hours flown during the year was 499 hours and 20 minutes out of which 301 hours and 10 minutes of Solo-flying was carried out.

During the year under report 11 members qualified themselves for 'A' license and two for 'B' license.

CHAPTER VI.

Public Health.

SECTION (A).

Sanitation and Public Health.

Vital Statistics.

It has often been repeated that the Statistical Records are very inaccurate and that they only give wrong or at best very vague impressions. The Deputy Director of Public Health was specially deputed to study the centralized system of collecting and compiling Vital Statistics in Mysore and Madras Presidency. This system has strongly been recommended by the Central Advisory Board of Health Meeting held in 1939 for adoption. A detailed scheme has been submitted to Government for sanction. In the absence of correct returns whatever figures are available are given which show that the birth and death rates in the various districts vary considerably. The birth-rate varying anywhere from 7.1 to 14.7 and the death-rate from 6.3 to 15.4 giving the average birth-rate of 9.5 and death-rate of 10. Beyond doubt these are gross underestimates. Infantile and maternal mortality rates are not available at all except for the City of Hyderabad where a death rate of 178 per thousand live-births is reported among infants under one year of age and 28.4 deaths among mothers for thousand births.

General Conditions.

Infectious diseases have exhibited at all times a tendency to wax and wane. Periods of high incidence are followed by periods of comparative quiescence and these in their turn, again give place to increased prevalence. Factors responsible for the flaring up of epidemic diseases are (1) a large susceptible population, (2) increase in the virulence of the infective agent and (3) conditions favourable for the transmission of infection. Preventive measures to counteract these are mainly directed towards (1) increasing the power of resistance of the population and (2) guarding the population from exposure to infection.

The sanitary conditions of the Government Illaqas are generally better than the non-Government Illaqas which do not possess a Public Health Personnel.

99,853 deaths have been reported as due to Fevers, *i.e.*, 60 per cent. of the recorded deaths during the year, the corresponding figures for the previous year were 101,011, *i.e.*, 70 per cent. of total deaths recorded that year. Thus it will be noticed that there has been an apparent fall of 10 per cent. in deaths which may be attributed mainly to the proper allocation of deaths under other causes as a result of the efforts that are being made by the Public Health Staff in checking village death registers. The 60 per cent. of deaths due to Fevers, include a majority of deaths due to Malaria and fair number due to such preventable diseases as Tuberculosis and Enteric fevers.

There were 2,759 deaths due to small-pox, 11,615 due to plague, 3,334 due to dysentery and diarrhoea, 16,333 due to cholera, 4,388 due to respiratory diseases and 26,285 due to all other causes, the total deaths being 1,64,567. The figures for the current year include deaths in non-Government Illaqas as well and are partly, therefore, responsible for the higher mortalities recorded in some of the districts during the year.

The Deputy Director of Public Health was on tour for 25 days in the rural areas for inspection and visited 42 villages, 6 districts and 15 taluq headquarters towns. The district health staff have reported all-round improvement in the selected villages where rural uplift work was in progress. 3,584 patients were treated for various ailments and 3,504 anti-plague, 1,582 anti-cholera and 3,863 vaccinations were performed. 942 drinking water wells were disinfected periodically.

Fairs and Festivals.

95 major and 468 minor festivals were held. The attention of the Water Board has been drawn to the necessity of providing protected water supplies at important festival centres, in particular the perennial pilgrim centres, where people keep coming throughout the year. 116 Uruses and Jatras were held without the permission of the Public Health Department. Attention of the Revenue Department has been drawn to this irregularity from time to time. Three major festivals were responsible for the widespread cholera infection in the Canal Zone of Nizamasagar. 24,290 cholera inoculations were performed amongst the pilgrims.

A programme of work covering three years' Nutritional Survey in Urban and Rural areas has been drawn up. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon appointed under the Scheme was deputed to Coonoor for training. Diet Surveys of 112 families in Hyderabad City have been carried out. Dietetic habits of groups of people in different rural areas of Medak District have also been investigated. Magic lantern lectures on "Food and Nutrition" were given in 11 villages and at one Mission Institution. Nutrition Department

Cholera.—11,183 deaths were reported due to cholera out of which 1,466 were reported from non-Government Illaqas. Cholera was imported into Medak District early during the year from a Paigah village in Narsapur Taluq and the district remained infected throughout the year. From Medak infection spread to the Canal Zone in Nizamabad, as a result of infected pilgrims returning from Yedupayala Jatra. Though Nanded suffered from cholera for a smaller period, yet the virulence of the disease was very severe and the district suffered heaviest during the year. The Assistant Bacteriologist was deputed to Kasauli for learning the technique of large scale production of cholera vaccine and from next year cholera vaccine will be manufactured in the Government Laboratories for use throughout the Dominions. 3,10,032 inoculations were performed during the year against 155,147 last year. Causes of Mortality.

Small-Pox.—1,899 deaths were reported of which 1,017 were from non-Government Illaqas and 750 from the Municipal Area in Hyderabad City. Except for the last 3 months of the year, small-pox was prevalent in Hyderabad throughout the year and infection spread to a number of districts from the city. Parbhani, Atraf-i-Balda, Mahboobnagar, Aurangabad and Nalgonda recorded over 100 deaths each, whereas in Gulbarga, Bir, Warangal and Nizamabad the number of deaths varied between 20 and 5 only. The total number of vaccinations performed throughout the Dominions was 6,61,972 which is the highest figure of vaccinations performed during any one year. Much stress is laid on revaccinations which numbered 1,15,760. This is again the maximum figure on record.

Plague.—7,715 deaths were registered of which 1,683 belong to non-Government areas. In five districts, *viz.*, Osmanabad, Gulbarga, Mahbubnagar, Atraf-i-Balda and

Bir, plague was present throughout the year. In these districts several islands of non-Government Illaqas are situated some of which have become endemic centres of plague to which special reference was made in the administration report for the year 1348 Fasli. Aurangabad, Nanded Nizamabad and the four districts of Warangal Suba and Bagath remained entirely free from plague throughout the year. 2,19,395 inoculations were performed in the districts during the year against 160,373 in 1348 Fasli.

Arrangements have been made to open a temporary plague Research Hospital at Latur to test the therapeutic value of " Sulphathiazole " which has given promising results in a small number of cases treated by Col. Sokhey, I.M.S., of Bombay.

Plague Department, Hyderabad City.—1349 Fasli marks another year of successful anti-plague campaign. 14 cases and 10 deaths occurred in the City and only one Frontier village was infected with 2 cases. 40,000 anti-plague inoculations were performed. 45,000 houses were fumigated and 4½ lakhs of rat-holes were closed. Over five lakhs of rats were caught alive. Every day's catch was dissected in the Plague Laboratory to detect infection. Four scientific papers were published by the staff of the Plague Department. The cost per head of population on anti-plague measures was four and a half annas.

Malaria.—The need for anti-malarial measures in Nizamsagar Ayacut area is pressing as malaria in that district is assuming serious proportions and it would become increasingly difficult to control the disease in the large tracts of irrigated land if the proposed measures are indefinitely postponed. Anti-malarial measures in the three heavily infected Taluqas of Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur in Parbhani District estimated to cost Rs. 15,000 recurring and Rs. 3,000 non-recurring have been sanctioned during the year for a period of 3 years out of District Local Fund. 20,483 malarial patients received a complete course of treatment. Six centres were established in the 3 Taluqas for the purpose of anti-malarial campaign.

Malaria Department, Hyderabad City.—Sir Malcolm Watson, Director of Ross Institute, London, and Dr. Ramsay, Principal of Ross Institute, India, paid a visit to Hyderabad and were very much impressed by the

results achieved by the Malaria Department. Comparing the splenic index figures for Hyderabad for 1930 and 1939 Sir Malcolm observed :

> " These are remarkable figures and indicate a success in the control of malaria that was hardly exceeded by the work at Panama itself."

The cost per head of population on anti-malarial measures was Rs. 0-1-11. Dr. Sabri, Malaria Officer, and Dr. Badruddin, Assistant Health Officer of Parbhani, were deputed during the year for training at the Malaria Institute at New Delhi and on the recommendation of Sir Malcolm Watson, Dr. Farooq, Deputy Director of Public Health and the Malaria Officer visited Malabar, Wynnad, to study the naturalistic methods of controlling malaria.

A proposal has been sent up to Government to appoint a full time entomologist in the Malaria Department and to depute 3 Pro-Health Inspectors to Ross Institute Centres in India for training in Malaria Survey Work.

Leprosy.

The steady stream of lepers towards Dichpalli from all parts of the State show no sign of diminution and out of the 1,407 applicants for admission during 1939-40, 659 were admitted. It was possible to refer many of the remainder to the outpatient leprosy clinics provided at 59 hospitals and dispensaries in the dominions near the homes of the patients. At these clinics, a total number of 2,936 patients received treatment. At Dichpalli Leprosy Hospital the number of patients discharged during the year includes 71 symptom-free cases and 242 cases discharged non-infective and with no signs of active disease.

Dr. Issacc Santra, Propaganda Officer of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association, visited Hyderabad and during his stay of 2 months, visited 57 villages in Osmanabad, Bidar, Gulbarga and Raichur Districts and the outdoor clinics in Mahbubnagar, Medak, Atraf-i-Balda and Secunderabad and the Leprosy Hospital at Dichpalli. He found 635 cases of leprosy in an aggregate population of 60,084 in the villages surveyed giving an incidence of one per cent. but it varied from zero to eight per cent. in different quarters of a village. Presuming, as was done, in the last annual report that there are 60,000 lepers in the State, 15,000 of them could be reckoned to be in an

infectious stage and in a preventive scheme, it is these 15,000 that are to be taken into consideration. In recent years elaborate precautions are taken for the prevention of diseases. The disease of leprosy also requires prevention and precaution and it is so intimately connected with housing, general sanitation, food, social habits and ignorance of the people that medical men will require the co-operation of social workers, educationalists and philanthropists to cope with the problem.

Yaws. During the year an intensive campaign against the disease was carried out in the 3 districts of Warangal, Karimnagar and Asifabad, parts of which are badly affected. Amerabad Taluq of Mahboobnagar district was also included in the campaign though a few cases were reported in that area. Cases were reported for the first time during the year from Kamareddy Taluq of Nizamabad District. After the first intensive campaign in the year 1347 Fasli, another intensive campaign was organised during the year under report consisting of 6 units. Seven Taluqas in Warangal, 7 in Asifabad, 4 in Karimnagar and one in Mahboobnagar district were visited by the inoculating parties. 548 villages in these areas were reported to be affected in which a total number of 10,516 cases were treated during the present campaign of which over 80 per cent. have been declared to be clinically free from the disease. The campaign which started in Farwardi was closed at the end of Shehrewar. The actual cost of the campaign during the year under report was Rs. 17,726-5-1 so that the cost per patient treated comes to 15 annas for drugs and 12 annas overhead charges which is less than the cost incurred in the campaign for 1347 Fasli.

Tuberculosis 6,659 new cases received treatment in the Tuberculosis clinic at Dabirpura, Adult Muslim females constitute a large majority of the total attendance. A number of clinics are required for Hyderabad City. 832 in-patients were treated in the Tuberculosis Hospital and the Osmania Hospital.

Numerous examples which suggest the association of bad housing and tuberculosis could be cited from investigations carried out in other countries. Prevention of the disease cannot be achieved so long as housing conditions remain unhygienic and overcrowded. The City Improvement Board have done laudable work by clearing

slums and reconstructing healthy dwellings. Building bye-laws recommended by this Department are now enforced in all towns with a population of over 5,000.

Medical Inspection of Schools.

Girls and boys in 19 High Schools, 77 Middle Schools and 24 Primary Schools in the districts and in 29 boys' and 11 girls' Schools in the City were medically examined. Milk-feeding experiments concluded during the year proved the benefits derived from the addition of whole-milk, skim-milk or calcium lactate to the normal diet of scholars, the addition of whole-milk being most efficacious.

Health of Jails.

The average daily jail population of the District and Central Jails was 3,022 against an authorised accommodation of 4,964. The general sanitary condition of jails and the health of prisoners remained good during the year. The death-rate in jails for the Dominions was 14.5 per mille.

Maternity and Child Welfare Service.

A Woman Medical Officer of the rank of Civil Surgeon was employed for organising Maternity and Child Welfare Work in the Dominions in Dai 1349 Fasli. The duties of this officer were mainly associated with propaganda work which included talks and lectures to mothers, lectures on mother-craft to school girls and guides and preparation of pamphlets and posters.

Public Health Schemes.

The following schemes for improving public health were sanctioned by Government during the year :—

(1) Second grade Health Inspector's Scheme of providing two extra health inspectors in each district.

(2) Establishment of a Health Inspector's Class in Hyderabad.

(3) Anti-malarial scheme for the three taluqs of Hingoli, Kalamnuri and Jintur in the Parbhani District.

(4) Scheme for the manufacture of cholera vaccine at the Government Laboratories.

(5) The post of a whole-time Woman Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare Services.

(6) Rules and Regulations for the Hyderabad State Tuberculosis Association.

(7) Intensive campaigns against yaws for six months in charge of six medical officers.

(8) Creation of a post of Artist in the Special Plague Department for preparing Posters, *etc.*

(9) Anti-malaria schemes for Utnoor and Narayanpet have been extended for two years.

The undermentioned new proposals were made to Government in 1349 Fasli.

(1) Establishment of four rural sanitation units for the improvement of sanitary conditions in villages selected under the Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

(2) Establishment of a Centralised Bureau of Vital Statistics in the office of the Director of Public Health.

(3) Modified sanitation scheme for the 28 frontier villages surrounding the Secunderabad Cantonment for unified public health control.

(4) Appointment of an Entomologist in the Malaria Department.

(5) Deputation of three Pro-Health Inspectors to three Ross Institute Centres for training in Malaria Survey Work.

(6) Clerical staff for Woman Medical Officer in charge of Maternity and Child Welfare.

(7) Anti-malaria schemes for Nirmal, Boath, Kinwat and Sirpur.

(8) Provision of a temporary Plague Hospital at Latur for the trial of "Sulphathiazole" on plague cases.

The draft Acts given below which were referred back by Government were greatly revised and brought up to date and resubmitted to Government for sanction :—

(*a*) Vaccination Act.

(*b*) Registration of Births and Deaths Act.

(*c*) Infectious Diseases Act.

Income and Expenditure.

The income from various sources amounted to Rs. 13,193-6-9 against Rs. 7,813-3-1 last year. The total expenditure on the Public Health Department in the Dominions was Rs. 6,57,884-2-6 compared with Rs. 6,26,740-11-10 in the previous year. The cost per head of population was approximately 8 pies which is low.

SECTION (B).

Medical Relief

Staff and Hospitals.

There was no increase in the cadre of Civil Surgeons during the year, the number of permanent and temporary Civil Surgeons being 41. The number of permanent Assistant Surgeons was also the same as in 48 Fasli, *e.g.*, 79. The two posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Plague and Malaria Departments continued to be temporary as before. An increase of three Sub-Assistant Surgeons was sanctioned for the leave reserve cadre making the total strength 206 against 203 in 1348 Fasli. In the plague and malaria departments 5 Sub-Assistant Surgeons continued to be temporary as before. Four honorary posts of Specialists in ear, nose and throat, skin and venereal disease, diseases of the eye and dentistry continued as in the previous year. Of the two honorary posts sanctioned for the Sultan Bazar Hospital one remained vacant for lack of a suitable applicant.

The number of permanent hospitals and dispensaries remained as before and are 151 in number. The mental hospital had to be transferred from the Central Jail, Hyderabad to the old Reformatory buildings at Jalna. During the year under report a new village type dispensary has been sanctioned for Murram in the Osmanabad District for which the Local Fund Committee has agreed to provide funds. Arrangements were in progress for the opening of this dispensary when the year under report closed.

Medical Statistics.

The total attendance of new patients treated at all the hospitals and dispensaries of the Dominions during the year was 30,97,490 against 32,60,652 in the previous year. The decrease has been attributed mainly to three reasons, namely, Anti-malaria Campaign, which reduced the incidence of the disease, evacuation of villages, taluq and district headquarters during severe epidemics of cholera and plague and migration of people from famine-stricken areas.

The number of new in-patients was 44,400 compared with 45,106 last year showing a decrease of 706 and the daily average was 1940 as against 2,703, last year. 2,835 beds were available for institutional treatment of patients. The number of new outpatients was 30,53,090 against 32,15,546 recorded last year resulting in a decrease of

1,62,456. The daily average attendance was 22,630 against 23,496 in 1348 Fasli. Surgical operations performed in all the medical institutions during the year numbered 1,20,265 against 1,25,185 last year. Of these, 10,939 were major and 1,09,326 minor as compared with 11,356 and 1,13,829 respectively in 1348 Fasli. The percentage of mortality of patients treated at the different institutions in the Dominions was noted to be 0.21 as against 0.20 in 1348 Fasli.

Medical Aid to Women. The full cadre of Women Medical Officers of the Department consists of one Superintendent and 4 Civil Surgeons all working at the Victoria Zenana Hospital, one Woman Medical Officer in charge of Child Welfare Work, 13 Assistant Surgeons and 26 Sub-Assistant Surgeons. 3 Women Sub-Assistant Surgeons who were provided for by the Judicial and Police Department continued to work under the Children's Protection Scheme at Hyderabad. 1,133 beds were available for Women in-patients against 1,096 in the preceding year. During the year 20,692 women including female children received treatment as indoor patients against 20,310 treated last year. The total number of women outpatients including female children was 10,85,593 compared to 11,32,468 in 1348 Fasli.

Maternity Work. 5,918 maternity cases were attended to in various hospitals and dispensaries as against 4,561 in the previous year. Of these 5,042 cases were of normal labour and 876 of abnormal labour. 1,874 additional labour cases (including abnormal) were conducted outside the hospitals.

Buildings. Government sanctioned eleven lakhs of rupees for medical buildings during the triennium commencing 1347 Fasli and permitted the department to utilise the savings of the last triennium which amounted to Rs. 82,698. It was however stipulated that the buildings of the T.B. Sanatorium and the Mental Hospital should also be constructed out of this grant. As this sum proved to be insufficient for the special buildings and also for the usual hospital buildings, Government further sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 22,59,460 over and above eleven lakhs to enable the department to remove the congestion in some of overcrowded medical institutions. A programme of the proposed medical buildings has been chalked out and sent up to the Public Works Department for the preparation of plan and estimates. The total sum provided for

the construction of the T.B. Sanatorium amounts to Rs. 12,59,238.

The sanctioned accommodation is for 400 in-patients only whereas the daily average was 790.32, the highest figure reached during the year being 835 on the 24th of Aban 1349 Fasli. A few destitute patients and lepers were sent to Baith-ul-Mazureen, the Home for the Disabled at Secunderabad where accommodation is very limited. There is a great need in the City of Hyderabad for an infirmary where chronic invalids could be housed and looked after on humanitarian principles. Osmania Hospital.

Nurses for whom no accommodation is yet provided continued to occupy two wards in the Osmania Hospital.

Owing to the increase in the number of patients at the Osmania and Victoria Zenana Hospitals there is a great strain imposed on the medical nursing staff. Proposals for additional staff and increase of funds are pending Government consideration.

Her Highness the Princess of Berar was pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the remodelled outpatient department at the Osmania Hospital.

At the Hyderabad Nursing School 24 probationers were admitted during the year for training. Four probationer male nurses previously recruited continued the training during the year. Further recruitment of male nurses could not be made during the year as the recommendation of the department was still under the consideration of the Government when the year ended.

SECTION (C).

Unani and Ayurvedic Deparment.

The Department is making good progress. The Nizamia General Hospital with its modern system of dispensing, nursing and indoor and outdoor treatment is a unique institution in India. H.E.H. graciously performed the opening ceremony of the Hospital. There is a suggestion to form a Research Society and also to have a Botanical Garden serving as an experimental laboratory. The Department has developed into a self-sufficient unit General.

and with a view to improve efficiency the Director of the Department has been given necessary powers. The Gazetted Tabibs of the Department drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and also Rs. 200 to 400 have been given a similar status as that of Civil Surgeon to meet the requirements of Sections 44 and 230 of the Civil Service Code.

Unani Board.

In the year under report, the Chemists Inspectors inspected 550 Unani and Ayurvedic Chemist and Druggists' shops. The Board realised as Chemists Fee, a sum of Rs. 1,583. The total expenditure of the Council during the year was Rs. 2,417-7-7.

Nizamia General Hospital.

His Exalted Highness the Nizam, was pleased to perform the opening ceremony of the Hospital on the 14th Dai 1349 Fasli. The Number of outpatients treated in the Nizamia General Hospital was 4,46,940 and in-patients 14,934. The total recurring expenditure was Rs. 37,896-1-4.

In the 9 dispensaries working in the Hyderabad City, the total number of patients treated was 8,10,240. The total expenditure on these dispensaries amounted to Rs. 79,457-1-3.

Medicine Store.

Medicines valuing Rs. 27,948-13-9 were supplied to the Dispensaries in the Hyderabad City. Similarly medicines valuing Rs. 15,210-8-11 were supplied to the Local Fund Dispensaries.

Nizamia Tibbiah College.

During the year there were 78 pupils on rolls in the College. Rules for awarding scholarship were also approved and Rs. 2,071-1-11 were, accordingly given as scholarships to the deserving students. The total expenditure on college was Rs. 39,569.

Aided Tabibs.

15 Tabibs are helped by government grants out of which 9 Tabibs had a total attendance of 2,75,324 patients. The total expenditure on this item was Rs. 13,036.

The number of Unani Dispensaries under the control of the Local Funds was 77. In addition to these there were 24 aided Ayurvedic and Unani institutions. The total number of patients treated in these dispensaries were 16,97,455 in local funds and 1,60,098 in aided dispensaries. The total cost of local fund dispensaries was Rs. 1,53,308-11-7.

The total amount spent on government and local fund dispensaries comes to Rs. 4,22,085-13-0.

SECTION (D).

Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes.

DISTRICT WATER WORKS.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure on the establishment of the office of the Special Engineer was Rs. 1,01,001-6-11.2/6. The total outlay on works was Rs. 7,64,696-5-5.5/6 and to this the establishment charges bear a proportion of 13.21 per cent. The permissible establishment charges in the Public Works Department are 22½ per cent.

The amount spent on the establishment of the Special Survey Party was Rs. 25,047-10-9.5/6 out of a grant of Rs. 28,000 annually for two years. The establishment charges during the extension period of six months have been met from the savings incurred under this head.

The total expenditure on the direction and control of the activities of the District Water Works Department amounted to Rs. 1,21,088-8-1.2/6 and this represents the cost of establishment maintained during the year in the offices of the Special Engineer, District Water Works, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, the Examiner of Public Works and Commercial Accounts and the Water Board Branch of the Revenue Secretariat.

The total expenditure on construction of Water-Supply and Drainage Schemes from the inception of this department in 1338 Fasli to the end of 1349 Fasli was Rs. 89,04,892-10-2.

The total amount of the non-recurring grant for the purchases of furniture, Drawing and Surveying instruments and office library, *etc.*, was Rs. 30,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 29,565-14-5.4/6 was spent by the end of 1349 Fasli, leaving a balance of Rs. 434-1-6.2/6.

Investigation of Projects.

This year also the Special Survey Party was engaged on investigating projects and preparing their detailed plans and estimates. The Survey Party was formed on 1-7-1347 Fasli, for two years for the above purpose and the services of this party would have terminated on 1-7-1349 Fasli but in view of the preparation of a few more schemes, extension was accorded by the Water Board till the end of the year.

During the year 33 schemes for the Water Supply, Drainage and Electrification of different district towns costing Rs. 51,22,900 were prepared. Out of these 19 schemes costing Rs. 30,12,400 were submitted to the Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Public Work Department, for scrutiny who has already approved 14 schemes costing for Rs. 21,96,700 which have been submitted to the Revenue Secretary for obtaining sanction of the Water Board. Three preliminary schemes have been submitted direct to the Revenue Secretary. The remaining eleven schemes were under the scrutiny of this office by the end of 1349 Fasli. The Special Survey Party has prepared 53 schemes costing Rs. 90,09,900 during the two and half years of its life.

Projects sanctioned during the year.

During the year sanction was accorded by the Water Board for 14 schemes costing Rs. 19,89,200 (Pre-war estimated cost)—Rs. 20,56,200 (Revised due to war).

Works Completed.

The following completed works were controlled and maintained in good running order by this department:—

1. Water Supply and Drainage works of Jalna.
2. Do do Aurangabad.
3. Do do Latur.
4. Do do Raichur.
5. Do do Nander.
6. Do do Warangal.
7. Water Supply works of Sedam.
8. Do Osmanabad.

The works of Warangal are an addition in the above list of this year. Besides the above works the department has also constructed Manvi Water Works which are controlled and maintained by the Raichur District Board.

Works in Progress.

The following works were in progress during the year:—

(1) Warangal Water Supply Scheme.
(2) Water Supply Scheme for Kazipet Dargah.
(3) Water Supply Scheme for Waddapally village.
(4) Warangal Drainage Scheme.
(5) Matwada Town Improvement Scheme.
(6) Remodelling Scheme for Gulbarga Water Works.

(7) Gulbarga Drainage Scheme.
(8) Bheema Scheme.
(9) Osmanabad Water Supply Scheme.
(10) Tuljapur Water Supply Scheme.
(11) Tuljapur Drainage Scheme.
(12) Tuljapur Electrification Scheme.
(13) Nizamabad Water Supply Scheme.
(14) Nizamabad Drainage Scheme.
(15) Drop-Shutter Weir across the Manjira river at Sai, Latur Water Works.

HYDERABAD WATER WORKS.

The outlay during the year was Rs. 4,54,367 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Establishment	71,798
Running and Maintenance Works ..	3,17,725
Minor Remodelling Works	32,331
Tools and Plant	22,351
Suspense	10,162
Total ..	4,54,367

The important works carried out during the year were as under :—

(1) Connecting Water Stand posts with Drainage Sewers.

(2) Installation of sanitary fittings to Inspection Bungalow at Gundipet.

(3) Arrangements for letting water from Himayat-sagar into Mir Alum Tank and for pumping water therefrom into Aliabad Reservoir including a trunk main for supply to City Proper in case of emergency.

(4) Erecting a 6½ M.G. rapid gravity plant in the vicinity of Mir Alum Tank for the Himayat-sagar system.

Remodelling Scheme.

The second instalment of the Remodelling Scheme under progress estimated to cost Rs. 27 lakhs comprises the following :—

(1) Arrangements for letting water from Himayatsagar into Mir Alum Tank and for pumping water from the tank into Aliabad Reservoir including a trunk main for supply to the City proper.

(2) Erection of a $6\frac{1}{2}$ M.G. rapid gravity plant in the vicinity of Mir Alum Tank for the Himayatsagar System, and

(3) Remodelling the distribution zones of the City.

Work No. (1) has been practically completed except the erection of 33" pumping main. Work No. (2) is in progress. Estimates for the third work aggregating Rs. 20 lakhs are awaiting the sanction of Government.

Private Pipe connections.

During the year, the number of fresh private pipe connections given was 364. The total number of connections on the rolls at the end of the year was 18,304. Of these 1,681 are metered. The number of connections to Drainage Works was 510 and gratuitous connections to places of public worship numbered 725. A thorough investigation into and reassessment of all private pipe connections was in progress during the year.

Fire Hydrants, Stand Posts, etc.

The total number of the Fire Hydrants, public stand posts, *etc.*, at the end of the year was as follows :—

(1) Ordinary Stand Posts ..	859
(2) Combined Fire-Hydrants and Stand Posts	138
(3) Shower Stand Posts	12
(4) Surface Fire Hydrants	374
(5) Cattle Troughs	14

Introduction of Meter System.

In view of the prevailing weak pressure at draw of levels and in order to check wastage, the policy of metering new connections was continued during the year. The scheme for the introduction of a General Meter System in the entire city is under the consideration of the Government.

SECTION (E).

Hyderabad City Drainage.

The expenditure during the year was Rs. 4,69,452 against the grant of Rs. 5,00,000 as detailed below :—

	Grant	Expenditure
	Rs.	Rs.
Establishment charges including Audit Contribution, *etc.* ..	1,39,262	1,10,868
Original works including Tools & Plant	2,60,738	2,29,088
Maintenance works	1,00,000	1,29,496
Total ..	5,00,000	4,69,452

Besides the usual grant of Rs. 5,00,000, the Department also received by transfers from the Public Works Department a sum of Rs. 21,400 for Maintenance of Cement Concrete Roads and the expenditure against it was Rs. 31,323.

Progress of Works.

Sewage Disposal Works.—No new works were taken up during the year except some minor works executed from the maintenance grant.

Purification Plant.—The plant worked satisfactorily during the year. The flow through the Septic Tanks increased during the rainy and cold seasons to 3,10,000 gallons per hour, while during the hot months, it fell down to 1,15,000 gallons per hour against 3,05,000 gallons and 1,20,000 gallons per hour respectively during the year 1348 Fasli for the same periods.

The total quantity of grit removed from the different stages of disposal works during the year was 11,295.58 C.ft. which works out to 1 in 22,626 parts on the quantity of 255.57 M.C.ft. of sewage passed through the Purification Plant against 9,744.99 C.ft. of grit removed in 1348 fasli which worked out to 1 in 20,831 parts on the quantity of 203.61 M.C.ft. of sewage dealt with in 1348 Fasli.

44,140 C.ft. of sludge was removed during this year from the preliminary tanks when their efficiency fell below

80 per cent. of sedimentation. There was no necessity to remove sludge in the year 1348 Fasli as the preliminary and Septic Tanks were working efficiently.

Outfall Sewer (Raw Sewage), Grit Chambers, Preliminary tanks, Septic tanks.

Samples of Sewage from the marginally noted stages were analysed chemically at the laboratory attached to the Disposal Works. The results of analyses showed that the purification plant was working with a high sedimentation efficiency of 80 to 90 per cent. and a purification efficiency of albuminoid reduction and oxygen absorption of 50 to 60 per cent. The tests confirm that the purification plant was functioning quite satisfactorily.

Effluent Irrigation.

The area under the command of effluent irrigation channel was 1,500 acres of which 1,103 acres were irrigable, the remaining being elevated and waste lands. During the year, 978 acres in Abi and 906 in Tabi were cultivated by the ryots, against 1,101 acres and 697 acres respectively in 1348 Fasli. The revenue realised during the year by the Revenue Department was Rs. 16,593 against Rs. 16,021 in 1348 Fasli.

Effluent Demonstration Farm.

Out of 100 acres of the farm, 53 acres were under cultivation of different crops. The rest of the land being undulated was reserved for grazing of farm cattle. The yield fetched a sum of Rs. 9,732 against Rs. 13,825 in 1348 Fasli. Deducting working expenses amounting to Rs. 4,368 the net profit during the year was Rs. 5,364 against Rs. 7,170 in 1348 Fasli.

Besides supplying the effluent for cultivation of lands by ryots, various experiments were carried out in the Demonstration farm to determine the crop best suited for effluent irrigation. The experiments on the planting of sugar-cane at intervals of 3 months throughout the year were continued this year also and confirmed the conclusion arrived at during previous years, namely, that this course enables early and late maturing of the crops. It will, however, be possible to arrive at definite conclusions only after these experiments are continued on a larger scale for a few years more.

District Sewers.

Sub-Branch Sewers wherever required were constructed during the year, according to requisitions received for house connections with public sewers. The total length of Sub-branches laid during the year was 26,282 ft. or nearly 5 miles and the number of manholes built was 184. The total length of sewers completed in the City to end of

1349 Fasli was 154 miles and 6 furlongs and the number of manholes constructed was 5,679.

Public Flushing latrines, Pail Dumping Pits & Urinals.

During the year, 4 flush-latrines and one Urinal were constructed on behalf of the City Improvement Board and Madrasai Nizamia. The total number constructed to end of 1349 Fasli was 76 Latrines, 70 Pail Dumping Pits and 51 Urinals. Out of these 10 Latrines, 18 Dumping Pits and 6 Urinals were constructed for the Municipality, 5 Latrines for City Improvement Board, 1 Latrine for Military Works and 1 Latrine and 1 Urinal for Madrasai Nizamia. The rest, *viz.*, 59 Latrines, 52 Dumping Pits and 44 Urinals were built from the Drainage Project Funds.

Survey and Investigations.

During the year, besides the Surveys undertaken for Sub-branch sewers for connecting private houses, City Improvement Board's Quarters and other buildings, investigations for remodelling the drainage system of the Sultan Bazaar area, and disconnecting the Secunderabad Sewage Disposal plant and the Railway Septic Tank near Chilkalguda, with a view to connect them with the Hyderabad Outfall Sewer, were carried out. The cost of estimates prepared for the latter two works amounted to Rs. 2,17,660 and Rs. 4,40,875 respectively.

Maintenance of District Sewers.

The Departmental labour gangs attended to the usual maintenance of Sewers, Manholes, Automatic Syphons, Public Latrines and Urinals. During the year 13,820 C.ft. of silt and 4,447 lbs. of roots were removed from the sewers against 11,348 C.ft. of silt and 4,975 lbs. of roots removed in 1348 Fasli. There were 610 chokages against 810 in 1348 Fasli.

House connections.

The number of houses connected with the Sewerage System during the year was 869 bringing the total number of connections to 4,181 to the end of 1349 Fasli.

Cement Concrete Roads.

The total length of Cement Concrete Roads maintained by the Department from funds provided by the Hyderabad Municipality was 32.73 miles.

SECTION (F).

Hyderabad City Improvement Board,

General.

After the first outbreak of plague during 1911, a body known as the Hyderabad City Improvement was formed for the improvement of the City and its suburbs. It now consists of 19 Members with General Walashan

Prince Nawab Muazzam Jah Bahadur as its President. The Executive work is conducted by a Superintending Engineer assisted by two Engineers. The compensation work is carried on by the Collector of the City and suburbs.

This report is for the 28th year. The amount available during the year was Rs. 26,72,798 against which an expenditure of Rs. 19,83,862 was incurred. The total expenditure during the 28 years the Board has been in existence was Rs. 2,22,17,286.

The major work of the Board consisted of slum clearance and construction of low rent sanitary houses. During 28 years, 29 localities covering an area of 1,259.62 acres have been improved at a cost of Rs. 80,35,054. The total amount spent on the construction of low rent houses is Rs. 39,98,502 and 3,508 buildings have been put up in 18 localities. During the year under report, the amount spent on slum clearance was Rs. 3,77,669 and the work was in progress in Bazar-e-Noorul Umra, Feelkhana, Darus-Shafa, Sultan Bazar, Mahboob Gunj and Ghansi Mia Bazar.

Proposals for acquiring 202 properties amounting to Rs. 6,28,924 were sent up to the court. Including 210 pending cases amounting to Rs. 3,19,300 the total number of cases in the Court were 412, the estimates of which amounted to Rs. 9,48,224. During the year 271 cases were decided and the amount of the awards was Rs. 7,70,437.

Housing Scheme.

The work of the construction of low rent houses was in progress in the following localities :—

Mallepally, Aghapura, Erannagutta, Gowlipura, Bhoiguda and Sultan Bazaar.

During the year 532 buildings were completed and the expenditure incurred amounted to Rs. 5,37,871.

The Bachelors Quarters were completed during the year under report and were given out on rent from 1st Mehir 1349 Fasli. In the Hire Purchase system introduced in Nampally and Red Hill areas, 58 buildings were sold. The total number of buildings sold till the end of the year, including the previous sale, was 63. There were still 633 buildings for sale. In the Hire Purchase systew money is paid by periodical instalments with a

view to ultimate purchase. All money paid in the meantime is regarded as payment for hire ; and the house becomes the property of the buyer only when all the instalments have been paid. In default, the possession of the house can be resumed.

Construction & Improvement of Traffic Roads.

Bashir Bagh-Narayanguda Road and Mallapally Main Road were completed and opened to traffic. The widening of Pathergatti road is in progress.

Public Gardens.

The Public Gardens and other City Gardens under the supervision of the Director of Gardens were maintained at a cost of Rs. 74,242.

Meetings.

The Board held 6 meetings, the average attendance being 61 per cent. An Executive Committee consisting of 8 members of the Board disposes of routine work and forwards cases to the Board. It also met six times in the year.

Finance.

The total amount available during the year was Rs. 26,72,798 and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 19,47,035-9-1. Out of the unspent balance of Rs. 6,88,935-3-11⅓, the amount of other departments in deposit is Rs. 71,043-10-7. The percentage of expenditure on establishment compared to the expenditure on work was 14.29.

SECTION (G).

Local Funds Administration.

General.

Most of the big towns have either been provided with essential civic amenities, *e.g.*, water works, cement concrete roads, public parks, and new grain markets on modern hygienic lines, *etc.*, or are in process of receiving them. Much however still remains to be done in the villages in order to improve communications, sanitation and water supply which are the primary needs of life. The work of drafting the new Local Self Government Qanunchas was completed during the year and they are now under the technical scrutiny of the Legal Adviser.

Income of Municipalities and other towns

Local taxes were levied in 66 towns having a total population of 780,243 including 8 towns where Municipal Committees with a non-official majority have been set up. The total income excluding loans and grants was Rs. 16,34,456 (Rs. 10,55,473 from local taxes and Rs. 5,79,193 from other sources) showing an increase of

Rs. 1,89,889 or 11.6 per cent. over the previous year's figures.

Incidence of Taxation.

The figures below give the income from local taxes in lakhs for the last 5 years :—

Year		Collection
1345 Fasli..	..	9.77
1346 Fasli..	..	9.82
1347 Fasli..	..	10.61
1348 Fasli..	..	10.25
1349 Fasli..	..	10.55

It will be seen that except in 1348 Fasli there has been a gradual increase every year, but nowhere in the Dominions does the incidence of local taxation yet approach the general level in force in towns on its borders. Taxes include barbardari patti and market patti, the burden of which is borne mainly by non-residents of the towns. The only taxes the residents have to bear are house, light and vehicle taxes. As in the last four years Raichur has the highest incidence of taxation which is Rs. 3-9-2 per head of population. In 26 towns the incidence is however below 0-8-0 and in some of these it is even lower than 0-3-0. Bad collections and inadequate taxation are responsible for this.

Grants

The period of 5 years, for which grants to towns from General Local Funds were fixed, is due to expire with the year under review, when the whole question will again come under examination. A total grant of Rs. 1,59,550 was made during this year.

The total non-recurring Divani grant availabe in 1349 Fasli was Rs. 1,66,600 while the actual grant amounted to Rs. 1,79,429 of which Rs. 95,000 are recurring and the remaining sum of Rs. 84,429 is non-recurring.

The total receipts of the Municipalities and other towns therefore amounted to Rs. 19,73,645 as against Rs. 18,10,523 in the previous years.

District Water Works & Drainage.

Government continued to bear from half to three quarters of the capital cost of construction of these works for which purpose an annual Diwani grant of Rs. 5 lakhs is given. During 1349 Fasli the expenditure on District Water Works and Drainage amounted to Rs. 7,64,696,

details of which are given in the section dealing with this subject.

Demand and Collection.

Of the arrears of Rs. 5,28,628 that were due a sum of Rs. 97,423 or 18.4 per cent. has been collected and Rs. 27,038 written off leaving a balance of Rs. 4,04,166, while Rs. 15,37,033 or 87 per cent. of the current demand of Rs. 17,60,117 has been collected. Though the percentage of collection has improved to some extent, the results are still not satisfactory.

Expenditure.

The total expenditure excluding repayments of loans and advances was Rs. 16,12,163 as compared with Rs. 15,01,802 in the previous year, a satisfactory increase being noted under ' Roads ' and ' Water Supply. '

District Administration.

The main source of income continued to be the 7 pies ' Rifai-am ' out of the one-anna cess collected upon every rupee of the land revenue. The income from this source during the year under review was Rs. 12,07,357 while the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 18,89,588.

Primary School Building Scheme.

The Primary Education Scheme as sanctioned by Firman-e-Mubarak, provided for the utilisation during the next five years of :—

(1) 20 lakhs out of 3 pies education cess income balances of the District, and

(2) 20 lakhs from the balances of G.L.F.

As finally estimated a sum of Rs. 40.54 lakhs was found available for constructing 748 boys schools and 120 girls schools (plus an extra 145 boys schools and 28 girls schools) during a period of five years.

Town Planning Activities.

The haphazard and uncontrolled growth of our district towns and villages in the past, owing in some cases, to negligence and mostly to ignorance of town-planning principles, had resulted in insanitary and ill-planned residential areas, slums, factories and markets, which in turn tended to give rise to periodical epidemics and a high rate of mortality. Our country side over large areas had also been wastefully cut up and disfigured by a scattered and ribbon development.

The Town Planner's section was further extended in 1349 Fasli in order to meet the growing demand for the Town Planner's services in the districts. The activities

of the Town Planning Officer and Architect's section range over the following spheres :—

(*i*) Town Improvement Schemes,

(*ii*) Extensions of old towns and developments of new areas,

(*iii*) The planning of model villages,

(*iv*) Labour colonies,

(*v*) The planning of large rat-proof grain and cotton markets and shopping centres,

(*vi*) Similar work for jagirs, samasthans, factories, *etc.*

Town improvement schemes combined with the extension and development of new areas on the " Zoning system " are under progress in most of the big towns of the Dominions.

These schemes are financed in the first instance either by Government grants or grants and loans from the town funds and general local funds of the district concerned. But in the long run they are self-supporting and repay the outlay spent. It is worth-while to mention that all these improvements have been co-ordinated with Water Works and Drainage schemes.

Labour colonies, grain and cotton markets and new shopping centres on modern hygienic lines with fire-proof and rat-proof godowns and a market office have come to be realised as of primary importance in industrial towns. During the year under review labour colonies have been sanctioned in Nanded and Latur and grain and cotton market schemes are almost completed in Raichur, Jalna, Gulbarga and Nanded.

Model villages for agriculturists at Jubileenagar in Karimnagar and Akbarnagar in Bodhan, have been completed. In addition to the regular work of town-planning the Town Planner's section has prepared the general routine and type designs for all buildings like chowdies, Dak bungalows, meat and beef markets, slaughterhouses, child welfare centres, dispensaries, fire-brigade stations, grain market offices, shopping centres, schools, *etc.* It should also be mentioned that several jagirs and

samasthans have taken advantage of the services of the Town Planning Officer, *e.g.*, Paloncha and Shivraj Bahadur's Estates for which sanctioned schemes costing

	Rs.
Paloncha	1,85,570
Shivraj Bahadur's Estate	2,11,164

have been prepared and are under development.

SECTION (H).

Hyderabad Municipality.

No change took place in regard to the Municipal limits in the year under report and the area continued to be 31.37 square miles.

Income and expenditure.

The Municipality opened the year with a balance to its credit of Rs. 10,000. The total income was Rs. 13,96,171 and the total expenditure was Rs. 14,03,550. The closing balance was Rs. 2,621. This amount was met out of the annual Government Grant and out of income earned from such sources as house-tax, animal-tax, taxes on vehicles, cess on land, rents from Municipality markets, *etc.*

Taxes.

Neither any rates of taxes were enhanced nor fresh taxes were levied during the year under report. Proposals regarding entertainment tax are still under the consideration of the Government. Proposals regarding Reksha Registration Fee and taxes have been passed by the Municipal Committee and are pending for final approval of the Government.

Houses.

There were 91,135 houses within the Municipal limits during the year for which Rs. 2,51,199 were assessed. Annual taxes including Awkafs and remissions amounted to Rs. 5,85,436.

Births and deaths.

The number of births registered during the year 1349 Fasli was 7,740 against 6,324 in 1348 Fasli. The number of deaths registered was 8,182 against 5,877 in 1348 Fasli. So the number of births exceeded to 2,416 and the number of deaths to 2,305 than the previous year.

Contagious diseases.

The deaths due to contagious diseases were as follows :-

	1348 F.	1349 F.
Plague	0	9
Cholera ..	2	59
Small-pox ..	15	570
Tuberculosis ..	289	316

Convalescent Home.

A Convalescent Home for the benefit of the poor Municipal labourers was established last year for which a grant of Rs. 4,000 was sanctioned by the Municipal Committee. Special arrangements were made for the cure of dental diseases in the Home.

Play-Ground

During the year 1349 Fasli, 10 new play-grounds were constructed. The existing play-grounds comprise 9 Tennis Courts, 18 Badminton Courts, 7 Volley-ball Courts, two Foot-ball fields and 17 play-grounds for children.

Child Welfare Centres.

There are four Child Welfare Centres. The attendance of infant patients at these four centres situated in Begum Bazar, Darush-Shifa, Sultan Bazar, and Bugul Kunta was 35,095, 26,062, 6,140 and 5,352 respectively. The attendance at the Ante-natal Clinics numbered 1,140 and the number of visits paid by Health Visitors was 16,492.

Night Schools.

4 new night schools were opened during the year under report, thus bringing the total to 9. Steps are being taken to increase the number of such night schools.

Radio.

Two Radio sets were installed by the end of 1348 Fasli. 8 Radio sets were added to this during the year under report.

Publicity Section.

All possible efforts are being made to make this section, a success. The income derived through this source was Rs. 9,356.

Markets.

Out of the 15 markets situated in the Municipal limits, there were only 5 under the supervision of the Municipality to which 3 were now added under Municipal laws thus bringing the total to 8.

Slaughter-houses.

Out of the 11 slaughterhouses in the City, 4 were under the supervision of the Municipal Corporation out of which two were owned by the Corporation and two were private slaughterhouses. Two more slaughterhouses were taken under the supervision of the Municipal Corporation.

Rules for slaughterhouses were passed during the year. The supervision of the Markets and the Slaughterhouses is entrusted to an officer which has gone a long way in improving the sanitary and hygienic conditions of these places as well as increasing their income.

Licensed Section.

Since the sanction of the bye-laws, the work of this section has increased in volume. The work has been entrusted to a License Officer. Under kitchen and dining rules, the income derived was Rs. 1,798 and Rs. 2,086 respectively. In the year under report the total income has been Rs. 30,489-14-3 as against Rs. 14,122-0-0 in 1348 Fasli.

Electric Lighting.

The number of electric lamps was 8,638 in 1348 Fasli to which 1,818 were added during the year, bringing the total to 10,456. The expenditure on street lighting amounts to approximately Rs. 2 lakhs yearly. Steps are being taken to reduce the expenses.

Transfer of Road.

The Roads of the Improvement Trust Board, were transferred to the Municipal Corporation, and a loan of Rs. 1 lakh was given to the Corporation for repair and improvement of these roads which has started since then.

Water Supply and Drainage.

The transfer of supervision and control over Water-Supply and Drainage to the Municipal Corporation, is also under the consideration of the Government.

CHAPTER VII.

Public Instruction.

SECTION (A).

Osmania University.

The University Council.

Eight meetings of the University Council were held during the year. It was decided that in view of the war emergency, Indian students studying in Great Britain may, if they desire, be admitted to the Osmania University in subjects for which arrangements are available. The question of giving our own students who have already offered their services in the War, or may do so hereafter, all possible concessions in the matter of attendance, short-term courses, and special examinations is under consideration. The proposal to include aeronautics in the University syllabus of studies has been passed by the Senate which has also recommended the establishment of a Faculty of Military Studies.

The year 1349 Fasli saw the completion of the permanent building of the Arts College, and its opening ceremony was performed by His Exalted Highness on Monday the 29th Dai, 1349 Fasli (December 4, 1939). Two Addresses were presented on this occasion, and in his gracious reply His Exalted Highness exhorted the staff and students of the University to cultivate harmonious relations and expressed his desire that arrangements should be made at the earliest opportunity for making the University fully residential.

Among the other buildings, the Physics, Chemistry and Biology Colleges are already under construction and are expected to be ready next year. Proposals for the construction of the Students' Union, a Stadium, a Gymnasium and a Swimming Pool have been forwarded to the University Project, and work on them will be taken in hand as soon as administrative and technical sanctions are received.

Another noteworthy feature of the year was the re-orientation of the University's policy regarding residence. As a first step towards making the University fully residential, residence was made compulsory for all the students of the Junior Intermediate class and two new hostels were temporarily opened to accommodate the additional number. Residential life of the University & Discipline.

These have been equipped as self-contained units with their own dining halls and kitchens and with accommodation on the premises for the Wardens and their families. The total inclusive monthly charges in these cheaper hostels come to Rs. 10-8-0 per head as compared to Rs. 19-4-0 in the old hostels. They have met an urgent want and in making admission to them preference is given to students of the Junior Intermediate class.

The elections of the Students' Union which were held in the month of Shehrewar were marred by untoward incidents of a communal nature. The matter was under the consideration of the University authorities at the end of the year, and all possibilities of restoring the normal harmonious relations between the students of the two communities were being explored. It was made clear to the students that the authorities would never countenance the suggestions to conduct the elections of the Union on a communal basis.

Another unfortunate incident took place on Mehir 20, 1349 Fasli (August 26,1940) when 7 students of the University who were detected travelling without tickets from the Jamia Osmania Station were detrained at Hyderabad M.G. station, and were given over to the Railway Police, who kept them in the lock-up. Immediate efforts were made to effect their release through two responsible officers of the University, but to no avail. This incident resulted in demonstration being made by the students and in clashes with the Railway Police and the Railway authorities. When proceeding " en masse " to the residence of the Rt. Hon'ble the Chancellor, a clash occurred with the District Police as a result of which both sides sustained injuries. The University remained closed from Mehir 20th to Aban 13th. Government took a serious view of the incidents, and a Committee consisting of Sir Venkat Subbarao, as Chairman, and Mr. Khan Fazl Mohammed Khan and Nawab Ghouse Yar Jung Bahadur as Members was set up to enquire into the facts of the

occurrences, the causes leading up to them and the measures necessary to prevent their recurrence. The students, however, refused to co-operate in the Enquiry, which had therefore not commenced its sitting before the year came to a close.

On the reopening of the University on the 14th of Aban, 1349 Fasli after the incidents, the authorities made careful arrangements to supervise the sudents' travel and to prevent further chances of a clash between them and the Railway servants.

Health, Physical Training & Games.

The general health and sanitary conditions of the University Town were satisfactory, while a keen interest continued to be evinced in the various aspects connected with Health, Physical Training and Games.

Physical training classes were held during the year, but the average attendance was not satisfactory. In addition to boating which was introduced last year. swimming was introduced this year, facilities for which were obtained at the Himayat Swimming Bath.

Military Training.

Eighteen cadets who were enrolled in 1347 Fasli have completed the two year's training course. There were 140 applicants for new enrolments of whom 80 were finally selected in consultation with the Commander of H.E.H. the Nizam's Regular Forces, the total number of cadets under training at the end of the year being 98.

Changes in Rules & Regulations.

The Syndicate, the Faculties and the Boards of Studies were reconstituted, and new syllabuses were approved or existing ones revised in a number of subjects while amendments were made to the rules for the Ph.D. examinations and the admission rules in the Faculty of Medicine. The optional subjects in the Intermediate and the B.A. examinations were regrouped with a view to give due importance to modern languages.

University Enrolment.

The total number of students on the rolls of the University at the end of the year, including the constituent colleges, was 2,314. This is the highest enrolment so far attained, and is a welcome sign of the popularity of higher education in the Dominions.

The following table shows their distribution in the various faculties of the University, the figures under the

Faculties of Arts and Science including the students of the Women College and the constituted Intermediate Colleges :—

Faculty of Theology.

Intermediate	B.A.	M.A.	Ph.D.	Total
29	14	4	2	49

Faculty of Arts.

1,285	335	45	4	1,669

Faculty of Science.

B.Sc.	M. Sc.	Ph.D.	
156	22	4	182

Faculty of Law.

LL.B. (Previous)	LL.B. (Final)	
87	70	157

Faculty of Engineering.

B.E. I year	B.E. II year	B.E. III year	B.E. IV year	
19	15	11	6	51

Faculty of Medicine.

M.B.B.S. I year	M.B.B.S. II year	M.B.B.S. III year	M.B.B.S. IV year	M.B.B.S. V year	Total
32	44	34	31	28	169

Faculty of Education.

Diploma-in-Education	M.Ed.	Total
31	6	37
	Grand Total ..	2,314

The Annual Convocation of the University was held on the 27th Dai, 1350 Fasli when Dewan Bahadur S. E. Rangnathan, M.A., L.T., I.E.S., Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras delivered the address. The Convocation.

Examination Results.

The results of the examinations held in the year 1349 Fasli are given in a tabular form below :—

Examinations	No. of candidates.	Passes	Percentage
LL.B. (Final)	38	30	78.94
LL.B. (Previous)	93	71	76.34
M.Sc. (Final)	11	11	100.00
M.Sc. (Previous)	14	11	78.57
M.A. (Final) (Theology)	2	2	100.00
M.A. (Final) (Arts)	9	9	100.00
M.A. (Arts)	3	1	33.33
M.A. (Previous)	11	11	100.00
M.B.B.S. (4th Professional Final) ..	18	10	55.55
M.B.B.S. (3rd Professional) ..	24	21	87.50
M.B.B.S (2nd do) ..	34	18	52.94
M.B.B.S. (1st do) ..	31	18	58.06
B.E. (Part II)	13	11	84.61
B.E. (Part I)	17	9	52.94
Diploma-in-Edn.	29	28	96.55
B.A. (Theology)	8	3	37.49
B.A. (Arts)	184	69	37.50
B.Sc.	111	39	35.13
Intermediate (Theology)	19	10	52.63
Intermediate (Science) ..	322	127	39.44
Intermediate (Arts)	338	158	43.78
Matriculation (Theology)	76	31	40.78
Matriculation (Arts and Science) ..	2,524	1,184	46.09

Six Extension lectures and eight extra-mural lectures were delivered in the course of the year. While the former, which are usually delivered by outside scholars have been a regular feature of the University work during the past 20 years, the latter are of comparatively recent origin. They were started three years ago with the object of providing a popular presentation of the higher problems in Arts and Science for the benefit of the intelligent layman. University Extension Lectures & Extra-Mural Lectures.

Marked progress was made in the field of research. The opening of the Ph.D. classes last year has brought new talent to the fore, and towards the end of the year under review, there were 10 scholars preparing for the degree, of whom 3 are in the second year. Research.

Fourteen Members of the staff were deputed to attend the annual session of the conferences and congresses held in December 1939. The President of the Zoology Section, President of the Psychology Section, Recorder of the Chemistry Section and President of the Mathematics and Statics Section of the Science Congress were elected from among the members of the staff. The University was also represented at the Indian Political Science Conference, Lahore, the Indian Historic Records Commission, Baroda, The Indian Historical Congress, Calcutta, the All-India Oriental Conference and on numerous committees and Editorial Boards of journals. In addition the University was also represented at the 50th Anniversary of the Sofia University at Bulgaria this representative being appointed by the League of Nations to collaborate in the study of agricultural credit in Europe on which he submitted four memoranda—and was also a member of the National Planning Committee's Sub-Committee on Marketing and Agricultural Finance.

Extra Curricular Activities form an essential part of University Life and have continued to receive attention. They include, the Library, which now has a total of 46,337 books, the Students Union, publication of the University Magazine, supply of necessary information to intending entrants for the Competitive Examination Advisory Board, the Literary Circle, the theological Studies Circle, the Circle for Promotion of Mulki Languages, and the Music Association. Extra Curricular Activities.

Staff Societies in operation, include, the Osmania University Association, the Loan Fund for Poor Students, the Osmania University, Gazetted Officers, Non-Gazetted Staff and Interest-free, Co-operative Credit Societies, Staff Societies.

The University College for Women.—The number of students in the College at the end of the year was 122, as against 93 last year. The examination results were fairly satisfactory. An important feature this year was the opening of a Hostel for girl-students from the Districts, providing accommodation for 20 resident scholars. A Superintendent, a Matron and other necessary staff were also appointed.

To meet the needs of the increased number, a new motor-bus was purchased at a cost of B.G. Rs. 5,000. The health of the college was satisfactory and arrangements are being made to secure the services of a Physical Instructress on a full-time basis.

The City Intermediate College.—There were 133 and 165 students respectively in the 1st and second year classes. The College Literary Union continued to be active, and three issues of the College Magazine, the MOOSI, were published. In spite of the continued handicap of a suitable play-ground, games and sports were continued throughout the year. The College Tug-of-War team won the open trophy for the fifth time in succession. The discipline and tone of the College was excellent throughout the year.

The Intermediate College, Aurangabad.—The number of students in the First and Second year classes was respectively 94 and 64, which marks an increase of 58 over last year. While the results in the Arts subjects were very satisfactory, those in the Science subjects were rather disappointing.

The Intermediate College, Warangal.—The number of students in the First and Second year classes, respectively, at the end of the year was 57 and 43, which marks a total increase of 29 over last year. The examination results were satisfactory, *i.e.*, 73.3 per cent. Arrangements are well under way for extensive repairs, out of the Local Fund grant, to the building rented for the College classes.

The Intermediate College, Gulbarga.—The number of students in the First and the Second year classes, respectively, was 68 and 34, which marks an increase of 47 over last year. The examination results were satisfactory, 22 out of the 37 candidates sent up, passing in the Intermediate examination. The College had also a fair merit list.

The Translation Bureau.—The much-awaited scheme for the reorganisation of the Bureau was still pending

Government's sanction when the year closed. A number of important reforms both in the working of the Bureau and of the Press, which are long overdue are kept in abeyance pending the enforcement of the new scheme.

Including the work of both the salaried and the piece-work Translators, out of 30 books under translation and compilation, one compilation, and 11 translations were completed, 25 books were sent for publication to the Press, while 11 books were printed during the year.

The Terms Committee coined 1,529 terms and revised another 1049 at an expenditure of Rs. 1,998-2-3, or 0-12-4 per term. There is an urgent need for drastically cutting down the cost per page of translation or compilation and it is expected that with the coming into force of the reorganisation scheme, under which the salaried staff of Translators will be considerably reduced and new rules regarding output will be enforced, the average cost per page will be brought down considerably.

The Osmania University Publications Committee held two meetings during the year. The work that is being done on Mu'jam-ul-Musannafin-i-Islam (An Encyclopædia of Muslim Authors) under a Government grant of Rs. 6,000 per annum for 5 years, was also supervised. This was the third year of the grant, 5580 pages of manuscript being completed during its course. The income from the sales of the Bureau books during the year amounted to Rs. 5,430 and it is expected that these will be still further increased in view of the decision not to restrict the number of agencies for their sale.

SECTION (B)

Nizam College

The total expenditure on the college during the year was Rs. 2,14,564 and on the Madrasa-i-Aliya Rs. 63,389 as compared with Rs. 2,19,459 and Rs. 61,903 respectively in the previous year, while the cost per pupil, worked out at Rs. 397 in the College and at Rs. 18 in the Madrasa-i-Aliya.

The total strength of the institution during the year was 780—380 in the College ,211 in the Secondary and 189 in the Primary section. There were 32 women students in the college as compared with 22 in the previous year.

The following statement gives the results of the Public Examinations : —

Examinations	No. of candidates	Passes	Percentage
M.Sc. (Research)	1	1	100
B.A. (Honours)	2	1	*50
B.A. (Honours Preliminary) ..	5	5	100
B.A.	52	42	81
B.Sc. (Part I)	18	12	67
B.Sc. (Final)..	12	12	100
Intermediate	96	77	80
H.S.L.C.	30	24	80

*The other candidate was recommended for a pass degree.

The College spent Rs. 5,121 on scholarships and bursaries and out of a total of 380 students as many as 143 had free education.

Physical training and games continued to receive attention the former being compulsory for the Intermediate classes. The College lost the finals of the Football and Hockey Tournaments, held by the Education Department, but was able to win not only the Cricket Tournament, but also the Inter-College Athletic Championship for the second time. The College also competed in Inter-Collegiate Tonrnament and Sports held by the University of Madras.

The health of the students remained satisfactory and keen interest was taken in the activities of the various College Unions, in the issue of the College magazine, and in the Library which now possesses approximately 23,000 volumes. A fully equipped staff club was opened last July. The college continues to maintain a hostel for the convenience of students from the districts. A sum of Rs. 6,500 is spent annually on the maintenance of an up-to-date Science Laboratory.

SECTION (C).

Hyderabad Civil Service.

Final Examination.

Of the eight candidates who were selected last year six passed the Final Examination of the Hyderabad Civil Service Class held in Amerdad 1349 Fasli. One of the two remaining candidates failed in Telugu and the other could not appear for the Riding test on account of his illness. Both of these candidates were re-examined after an interval of three months and were declared as having passed. The names of these candidates are given below in the order of merit. The departments to which they were allotted are noted against their names :—

1. Syed Mohamed Ali Abbasi, B.Sc. (O.U.)*Finance Department.*
2. Mir Abbas Ali Khan, B.A. (O.U.) *Police Department.*
3. Tarachand Gupta, B.A. (Madras).*Judicial Department.*
4. Nasim Ahmed Khan, B.Sc. (Delhi) *Postal Department.*
5. Tribhavan Nath Capoor, B.A. (Madras)*Revenue Department.*
6. Syed Abdul Qadir, B.A. (Madras)*Revenue Department.*
7. Sifwatulla Beg Sufi, B.A. (Delhi) *Police Department.*
8. Syed Mohammed Hadi Jaffery, B.A. (Madras) *Revenue Department*

Compctitive Examination.

Altogether 30 candidates appeared at the Competitive Examination this year. They came from the following Universities :—

1.	Osmania University	.. 17
2.	Madras University	.. 10
3.	Aligarh University	.. 3
	Total	.. 30

Out of these 30 candidates the following eight were finally selected by the Hyderabad Civil Service Selection Committee for admission to the Hyderabad Civil Service

Class strictly in accordance with the results of the Competitive Examination :—

(In the order of Merit).

1. Bryan Lawrence Oates, B.A. (Madras).
2. A.M. Abdus Salam Khan, M.A. (Madras).
3. Syed Darwesh Alam Quadri B.A. (O.U.).
4. Khaja Abdul Gafoor, B.Sc. (O.U.).
5. Mirza Mukhtaruddin Ahmed, M.A. (O.U.).
6. Kurshid Ali Khan, B.Sc. (O.U.).
7. Syed Khaja Mohammed Moinuddin, B.A. (O.U.).
8. Mehdi Ali, B.Sc. (Alig.).

The class started work on the 10th Amerdad 1349 Fasli.

As per the Constitutional Reforms announced in 1348 Fasli, the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee is to be reconstituted as a Sub-Committee of the Executive Council in order to supervise the action of Departmental Appointment Boards and to co-ordinate in the matter of Departmental Rules for recruitment. His Exalted Highness' final commands are awaited in this regard.

The expenditure on account of the Civil Service Class amounted to Rs. 1,03,061. The receipt from fees, *etc.*, of the Competitive Examination amounted to Rs. 2295.

SECTION D.

Education Department.

Review of events.

(1) The abolition of the office of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Medak Subah, and the distribution of the 4 districts which this Division comprised, among the remaining 4 Divisions—Balda, Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad.

(2) The transfer of Class VIII from the Higher to the Lower Secondary Stage and the addition of this class in Lower Secondary Schools following Urdu as the medium of instruction.

(3) The appointment of a Committee by the Government to consider the question of revising the scheme for the reorganisation of education with a view to amalgamating the H.S.L.C. system of Secondary education with the system proposed by the Board of Secondary Education and sanctioned by Government in 1348 Fasli.

(4) Reorganisation of 187 Government schools—27 High, 53 Lower Secondary and 107 Primary.

(5) The separation of the Primary Sections from a large number of Government Secondary Schools.

(6) The creation of two new places of drill teachers in Government Girls' Secondary Schools and the appointment of women as drill teachers for the first time.

(7) The recognition of the Government Gosha Mahal Middle School as a High School.

(8) The enforcement of the Five-Year Programme for the improvement and expansion of Primary Education.

(9) The opening of a new Model Primary School for the City area at Headquarters.

(10) The opening of the Fifth Primary Class in 74 Government Primary Schools.

(11) Collection of data and selection of sites for the construction of Primary School buildings under the Five-Year Programme.

(12) The removal of the Urdu-Kanarese Normal School from Gulbarga to Raichur.

(13) The institution of a special class, for training Manual Training Instructors.

(14) The opening of the M.Ed. Class at the Osmania Teachers' Training College.

The following is a brief survey of the progress of the Department during the year under report.

Survey of Progress.

1. Strength and Percentage of Literacy.

A. *Strength.*

There was an increase of 118 schools and 14,474 pupils, the total number of schools of all types and grades being 5,342, as against 5,224 in 1348 Fasli and the number of pupils 399,170 as against 3,84,696 in the previous year. In addition, there were, in 1349 Fasli, 1,182 private schools —1,136 boys' and 46 girls'—with 34,480 pupils—32,379 boys and 2,101 girls— as against 1,124 schools and 30,844 pupils in the preceding year.

B. *Percentage of Literacy.*

The percentage of scholars under instruction to the population of the school-going age was 20.0 as against 19.1 in 1348 Fasli, that of boys being 33.6 and that of

girls 7.1. As explained in the previous reports, if the Jagir areas were excluded, the above-mentioned percentage would be much higher.

2. Expenditure.

The total expenditure on Education (excluding Collegiate Education) amounted to Rs. 93,81,585 as against Rs. 84,28,399 in 1348 Fasli.

The increase in expenditure during the year was mainly due to the reorganisation of Secondary Education and the expansion and improvement of Primary education, as well as to the provision of furniture, science apparatus and other educational requisites in a large number of schools.

3. Secondary Education.

In the report for the previous year, it was stated that, under the scheme for the reorganisation of secondary education, new syllabuses were introduced in Classes V, VI and VII in Amardad of that year. In Amardad of the year under report, they were introduced in Class VIII in all the Secondary Schools under the control of the Board of Secondary Education. With the transfer of this class from the High School to the Lower Secondary stage, the period of the latter had been increased from three to four years in accordance with the scheme for the reorganisation of education.

But under Government orders, this scheme could be applied only to the Secondary Schools with Urdu as the medium of instruction, so that the Secondary Schools preparing pupils for the H.S.L.C. Examination with English as the medium of instruction continued to follow a three years' Lower Secondary course. The already existing gulf between these two types of schools having thus become widened and various practical difficulties having arisen in the working of the new scheme, Government appointed a Committee under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble the Education Member to consider the question of revising the Reorganisation Scheme of Education with a view to bringing all Secondary schools in the State under the Board of Secondary Education, with common stages of instruction and courses of study and with a common examination at the end of the Higher Secondary Stage. The Committee submitted its report recommending, *inter alia*, the amalgamation of the H.S.L.C. scheme with the scheme proposed by the Board of Secondary

Education, the abandonment of the idea of holding a public examination at the end of the Lower Secondary stage and the institution of a common public examination at the end of Class X for all pupils whether they wish to join the Nizam College or the Osmania University. These recommendations were under the consideration of Government at the close of the year under report. When the proposed amalgamation of the Secondary Schools preparing pupils for the H.S.L.C. Examination and the Secondary Schools under the control of the Board of Secondary Educatoin is brought about, it will not only remove an anomaly in our system of education and the difficulties caused thereby, but it will also lead to economy of time and money in administration and to greater educational efficiency.

The process of the separation of the Primary classes from the High Schools, which had been started in the previous year, was continued during the year under report, and primary classes were in consequence removed from one Sarf-i-Khas and 24 Government High Schools and 2 Government Lower Secondary Schools. Similarly, the Lower Primary classes—the Infant Class and Classes I and II—were removed from 12 other Lower Secondary Schools.

The stress laid on manual training in the new curriculum and the addition of one class, *viz.*, Class VIII, in all Lower Secondary Schools, made it necessary to provide these schools with a more adequate and suitable staff. At the same time, the question of improving the teaching staffs of the Government High Schools was taken up. Out of the recurring grant of Rs. 3 lakhs sanctioned by Government for this purpose for the triennium 1347-1349 Fasli, the teaching staffs of 27 High Schools and 53 Lower Secondary Schools were reorganised.

During the year under report, a short course of training lasting for nearly 4 months, was organised in the Government Technical College by special arrangement with the Commissioner and Secretary, Department of Technical and Vocational Education. Thirty-six Manual Training teachers belonging to different Government Secondary Schools, underwent this course of training. A scheme for providing a year's training in the same institution for teachers with lesser qualifications and more limited experience was also submitted to Government for sanction.

The Education Department has made the best possible use of the recurring grant of 3 lakhs sanctioned by Government for the triennium 1347-49 in connection with the Reorganisation Scheme of Education. But owing to the other needs of the Department, such as the office establishment of the Board of Secondary Education, the appointment of an Inspector of Art and Crafts and an additional Inspectress of Schools, the opening of a school for Deaf, Dumb and Blind Children, the establishment of ten new Middle schools—two for boys and eight for girls—and the award of increased grants-in-aid to deserving Secondary Schools, a sum of only Rs. 1,11,200 remained available for strengthening and improving the teaching staffs of the existing Government Secondary Schools. This amount proved to be quite inadequate for the purpose, with the result that, in spite of the schemes for the reorganisation of Government Secondary Schools which were sanctioned during the year under report, the teaching staffs of the majority of these schools, especially the Lower Secondary Schools, where an additional class, *viz.*, Class VIII, has been opened under the new scheme, are still insufficient and unsuitable. Funds are also required for extending the facilities for Secondary education in the districts, as the expansion of Primary education naturally leads to a growing demand for more Secondary Schools.

During the year under report, there were 203 Secondary Schools with 76,940 pupils as against the same number of schools with 79,109 pupils in the previous year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 33,52,657 as against Rs. 32,02,388 in 1348 Fasli. The fall in the enrolment of the Secondary Schools is due to the process of separating the primary classes from them to which reference has been made above.

A. *High Schools.*

The number of High Schools during the year under report was 60, as against 59 in the previous year, but owing to the separation of the Primary classes from 25 High Schools, the total number of pupils studying in all High Schools decreased from 33,806 in 1348 Fasli to 32,958 in 1349 Fasli. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,04, 816, as against Rs. 18,97,817 in 1348 Fasli.

There are three types of High Schools in the Dominions, English High Schools, Osmania High Schools and Combined High Schools. Comparative statements of the number

and the different kinds of High Schools under the first two of these types, the number of pupils studying in each during 1348 and 1349 Fasli and the expenditure incurred are given below.

A. *No. of Schools and Scholars*

1. English High Schools

		1348 Fasli		1349 Fasli	
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Government English High Schools for	Boys	3	1,496	3	1,312
	Girls	1	365	1	282
Aided English High Schools for ..	Boys	11	6,521	11	7,374
	Girls	4	1,848	4	1,976
Unaided Recognised High Schools for Boys ..		2	1,324	2	1,334
Total ..		21	11,554	21	12,378

B. *Expenditure.*		1348 F. Rs.	1349 F. Rs.
Government English High Schools for	Boys ..	1,98,250	2,23,665
	Girls ..	1,03,905	1,14,666
Aided English High Schools for	Boys ..	2,77,193	3,07,910
	Girls ..	96,112	98,652
Unaided English High Schools for boys		56,796	67,389
Total ..		7,32,256	8,12,282

A. *No. of Schools and Scholars.*

2. Osmania High Schools

		1348 Fasli		1349 Fasli	
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Government High Schools for	Boys	21	11,926	22	10,210
	Girls	5	1,486	5	1,494
Sarf-i-Khas High Schools for Boys		1	469	1	419
Aided High Schools for Boys		3	1,593	3	1,835
Unaided High Schools for Boys		2	1,068	2	1,159
Total ..		32	16,542	33	15,117

B. Expenditure.

	1348 F. Rs.	1349 F. Rs.
Government High Schools for Boys	5,73,789	5,77,741
Government High Schools for Girls	85,559	94,312
Sarf-i-Khas High Schools for Boys	22,686	26,485
Aided High Schools for Boys	42,901	40,594
Unaided High Schools for Boys	22,002	22,185
Total	7,46,937	7,67,317

The number on the rolls of the Government and Aided Combined High Schools for the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli are compared below :—

	1348 F. Rs.	1349 F. Rs.
1. The City Collegiate High School, Balda, (Government)	1,364	1,060
2. Collegiate High School, Aurangabad (Government)	1,000	1,037
3. Collegiate High School, Warangal (Government)	1,141	1,134
4. Collegiate High School, Gulbarga (Government)	760	572
5. Zenana High School, Nampalli (Government)	544	564
6. Nutan Vidyalaya High School, Gulbarga (Aided)	901	1,096
Total	5,710	5,463

Statements showing the sources from which the expenditure on High Schools was met are given below separately for each type :—

1. English High Schools.

	Rs.
State Revenue	4,23,705
Local cess	2,221
Fees	2,79,797
Imperial Grant	64,580
Subscription and other sources	41,979

2. Osmania High Schools.

	1348 F.	1349 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
State Revenue	6,75,269	6,92,604
Sarf-i-Khas Revenue	22,686	26,485
Local cess	4,195	4,396
Jagirs' Revenue	13,841	16,408
Fees	14,012	17,776
Subscription, *etc.*	16,934	9,648
Total ..	7,46,937	7,67,317

3. Combined High Schools.

	1348 F.	1349 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
State Revenue	4,04,927	4,08,531
Fees	7,615	9,388
Subscription *etc.*	6,082	7,298

Strength.—At the close of the year under report, there were 177 pupils on the rolls as against 160 in the previous year. Jagirdars' College.

Income and Expenditure.—No fees, either for tuition or boarding and lodging, are levied from the children of Jagirdars, but other students attending the school as day scholars pay fees. The amount of fees, realised from them during the year under report was Rs. 600, as against Rs. 900 in the previous year. The total direct expenditure during the year under report amounted to Rs. 1,00,711 as against Rs. 81,988 in the previous year. The indirect expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 90,470.

The following statement gives cost per pupil to Government in the various High Schools :—

Schools for Boys and Girls.	1348 F.			1349 F.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government English High Schools ..	153	12	4	205	6	7
Government Osmania High Schools ..	49	13	9	55	3	8
Government Combined High Schools ..	90	11	5	84	10	10
Aided English High Schools ..	10	11	4	10	0	0
„ Osmania „ ..	14	5	3	14	2	5
„ Combined „ ..	6	10	0	6	1	5
Schools for Girls only.						
Government English High Schools	289	6	0	325	12	1
Government Osmania High Schools ..	57	3	0	61	0	8
Government Combined High Schools ..	159	7	2	136	10	9
Aided English High Schools ..	4	5	1	4	7	7
Some Important Institutions.						
Madrasa-i-Aliya (Governmet English High School for Boys).	114	5	2	109	15	4
Jagirdars' College (Government English High School for Boys).	512	6	9	606	11	1
Mahboobia Girls' School (Govt. English High School) ..	289	6	0	325	12	1
Zenana High School, Nampally, (Govt. Combined High School for Girls) ..	159	7	2	136	10	9

H.S.L.C. Results.

1349 Fasli		1348 Fasli	
Examined	Passed	Examined	Passed
1,282	742	1,153	779
	Osmania Matriculation.		
2,600	1,215	2,329	1,052

B. Lower Secondary Schools.

At the end of the year under report there were 143 Lower Secondary Schools with 43,982 pupils as against 144 schools with 45,303 pupils in 1348 Fasli. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 13,47,841 as against Rs. 13,04,571 in 1348 Fasli, of which Rs. 9,88,977 were spent on Government Lower Secondary Schools, Rs. 44,186 on Sarf-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 1,39,477 on Aided Schools, Rs. 91,926 on Unaided Recognised Schools situated in the Diwani areas and Rs. 83,275 on Recognised Schools in the Jagir areas.

The following table compares the amounts spent from different sources in the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli :—

	1348 F.	1349 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
State Revenue	9,91,568	10,32,165
Sarf-i-Khas	36,604	40,196
Local Cess	2,067	..
Jagir Revenues	67,097	73,997
Fees	68,938	72,307
Imperial Grant	44,880	47,165
Subscription, *etc.*	93,417	82,011
Total ..	13,04,571	13,47,841

The following statement compares the number and strength of the Lower Secondary Schools under different agencies for the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli :—

Agency	1348 Fasli		1349 Fasli		Variation	
	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
For Boys.						
Government ..	78	28,858	78	26,814	..	— 2,044
Sarf-i-Khas ..	3	1,200	3	1,274	..	+ 74
Aided ..	16	3,793	16	4,662	..	+ 869
Unaided recognised	9	2,000	8	1,168	— 1	— 482
Recognised of Jagir areas ..	15	4,173	15	4,321	..	+ 148
Total ..	121	40,024	120	38,689	— 1	— 1,335
For Girls.						
Government ..	7	1,895	7	2,250	..	+ 335
Aided ..	9	1,776	9	1,777	..	+ 1
Unaided recognised	7	1,608	7	1,266	..	— 342
Total ..	23	5,279	23	5,293	..	+ 14
Grand total ..	144	45,303	143	43,982	— 1	— 1,321

(C) The Board of Secondary Education.

During the year under report two meetings of the Board of Secondary Education were held to consider certain difficulties, caused by the existence of the dual system of education in the State, which had arisen in the practical working of the new reorganisation scheme. Reference has already been made to the appointment by Government of a Committee with the Hon'ble the Education Member as Chairman, to report on the feasibility of having a common system in the Secondary stage. The total expenditure on the office of the Board of Secondary Education during the year under report amounts to Rs. 27,681, as against Rs. 23,966 in the previous year.

(D) Basic English.

Basic English.

Mention was made in the report for 1348 Fasli that during that year more than 100 teachers of English attended a vacation course in Basic English conducted by Mr. Adolph Myers, the Special Representative in India of the Orthological Institute, and that Basic English was

introduced as an experimental measure in about 40 Secondary Schools. During the year under report, Government having secured Mr. Adolph Myers' services for training fresh batches of teachers in Basic English, two Basic Training courses were conducted by him. 123 teachers were trained in the first course, out of them 112 were successful. In the second course, 109 candidates were trained and 96 passed. During the year under report, Basic English was taught in 72 Primary, 27 Middle and 29 High Schools. It was decided to appoint an inspector to supervise the teaching of Basic English in schools, and he was deputed to undergo a course of intensive training in Basic English which Mr. Adolph Myers conducted at Ujjain for teachers in the Gwalior State. The question of his appointment was pending sanction at the end of the year under report.

4. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

(A). Strength and Expenditure.

At the end of the year under report, there were 4,942 Primary Schools with 313,696 pupils, as against 4,842 schools with 297,932 pupils in 1348 Fasli, that is, an increase of 100 schools and 15,764 pupils. The total expenditure on Primary Schools was Rs. 31,38,064, as against Rs. 27,46,218 in the previous year.

Per Capita Cost.—The cost per pupil in the Government Primary Schools was Rs. 13-14-5 while in aided schools it was Rs. 4-9-2. The *per capita* cost in Government Primary Schools for girls was Rs. 15-4-0 as against Rs. 14-4-4 in 1348 Fasli.

(B). Introduction of the Five-Year-Programme.

The year under report being the first year of the five-year programme for the expansion and improvement of Primary education in the State, the attention of the Department was specially directed towards implementing the scheme with the funds made available for the purpose. As under this scheme the burden of recurring expenditure on Primary education is to be borne entirely out of Shahi Funds and the Local Fund contributions towards it are to be earmarked for such items of non-recurring expenditure as buildings and furniture, all the Local Fund and Experimental schools were converted into Government and Aided schools and the salaries of the teachers of these

schools were raised. Besides, 157 villages with a population of 1,000 and above, where formerly no schools existed, were provided with schools. Under the same scheme, the Fifth Primary Class was opened in 74 Rural Primary schools and the teaching staffs of these schools were improved by the addition of matriculates, and in some cases, vocational teachers. A five-year programme for Primary school buildings to be constructed out of the Local Fund grant was also prepared.

The above-mentioned scheme aims not only at the extension but also the improvement of Primary Education. The conversion of Local Fund schools into Government schools, the increase in the salaries of teachers, the provision of buildings, furniture and educational appliances, and the opening of Class V in selected Primary Schools—all these measures will undoubtedly conduce to greater efficiency. But there are still far too many Aided Primary schools having unsatisfactory teaching staffs and being conducted in unsuitable and insanitary buildings, and in the interests of efficiency, it is necessary that these schools should be converted into Government schools. Owing to the insufficiency of teaching staffs in Rural Primary Schools, and the inability of the Department due to lack of funds, to provide an adequate number of teachers, the Shift System was introduced in such schools in 1346 Fasli only as a temporary and experimental measure. It is obvious that the efforts of the Department towards improving the efficiency of Primary education cannot be successful so long as the need for continuing this system remains.

Under the five-year programme and out of the additional grant of Rs. 7½ lakhs made available, 1,235 Local Fund schools were converted into Shahi Schools, and out of the 520 villages with a population of 1,000 and above, which, at the beginning of the year did not possess proper educational facilities, 157 were provided with Government Schools. A further increase of 31 Government schools was brought about by the separation of the Primary sections from certain Secondary Schools and by a readjustment of the existing allotments, budgeted. But since 48 schools were converted into 24, by a process of amalgamating two schools of different media of instruction situated close to each other, the actual increase in the total number of Government schools was 1,399 instead of 1,423, thus raising their number from 202 in 1348 Fasli to 2,301

at the end of 1349 Fasli. The expenditure on these schools increased from Rs. 16,46,439 in 1348 Fasli to Rs. 24,12,088 in 1349 Fasli.

Under the same scheme, 1,133 Local Fund Experimental Schools were converted into Shahi Aided Schools, and 15 Unaided Recognised schools were granted aid during the year. Thus, the number of Aided schools rose from 911 in 1348 Fasli to 2,059 in 1349 Fasli, while the amount of grants-in-aid increased from Rs. 1,28,316 to Rs. 2,90,752.

The Government expenditure on Primary education rose from Rs. 18,54,828 in 1348 Fasli to Rs. 27,02,840 in 1349 Fasli and the percentage of Government expenditure to the total expenditure on Primary education rose from 67 in 1348 Fasli to 85 in1349 Fasli.

One of the new Primary Schools opened was the City Model Primary School at Headquarters.

The Fifth Primary Class meant for pupils who do not intend to proceed to a Secondary School, was opened in 74 Primary Schools.

The following table compares the number and strength of Primary Schools under different agencies for the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli:—

[*Statement*

Agency	Fasli year	Boys		Girls		Total		Variation	
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
Government ..	1348	617	87,044	285	25,104	902	1,12,148	+ 1,399	+ 81,870
	1349	1,928	1,68,470	373	30,548	2,301	1,94,018		
Aided ..	1348	664	28,305	247	11,353	911	39,658	+ 1,148	+ 41,602
	1349	1,742	65,917	317	15,343	2,059	81,260		
Sarf-i-Khas ..	1348	111	11,596	12	864	123	12,460	+ 1	+ 284
	1349	113	11,755	9	989	122	12,744		
Local Fund ..	1348	1,283	68,766	110	5,953	1,393	74,874	— 1,235	— 66,012
	1349	156	8,765	2	97	158	8,862		
Experimental ..	1348	1,107	39,186	62	1,775	1,169	40,961	— 1,133	— 39,820
	1349	31	1,031	5	110	36	1,141		
Recognised Unaided	1348	239	10,877	21	2,222	260	13,099	— 81	— 2,822
	1349	161	7,911	18	2,366	179	10,277		
Recognised Schools in Jagir areas ..	1348	77	4,195	7	537	84	4,732	+ 3	+ 662
	1349	84	5,025	3	369	87	5,394		
Total	1348	4,098	2,50,124	744	47,808	4,842	2,97,923	+ 100	+ 15,764
	1349	4,215	2,63,874	727	49,822	4,942	3,13,696		

5. Girls' Schools.

(A). Strength and Expenditure.

There were in 1349 Fasli 766 Girls' Schools with 59,795 pupils, as against 783 schools with 57,592 pupils in 1348 Fasli. Thus there was an increase of 2,203 pupils, though the number of schools decreased by 17, as a result of the amalgamation of Primary Schools situated close to each other.

A comparative statement of the number and strength of different grades of schools under various agencies for the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli is given below :—

Grade	Agency	1348 Fasli		1349 Fasli		Variation	
		Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars	Schools	Scholars
High Schools	Government	7	2,395	7	2,440	..	+ 45
	Aided	4	1,848	4	1,976	..	+ 128
	Total ..	11	4,243	11	4,416	..	+ 173
Lower Secondary Schools ..	Government	7	1,895	7	2,250	..	+ 355
	Aided	9	1,776	9	1,777	..	+ 1
	Unaided Recognised ..	7	1,608	7	1,266	..	— 342
	Total ..	23	5,279	23	5,293	..	+ 14
Primary Schools	Government	285	25,104	373	30,548	+ 88	+ 5,444
	Sarf-i-Khas	12	864	9	989	— 3	+ 125
	Local Fund	110	5,953	2	97	— 108	— 5,856
	Experimental	62	1,775	5	110	— 57	— 1,665
	Aided	247	11,353	317	15,343	+ 70	+ 3,990
	Unaided Recognised ..	21	2,222	18	2,366	— 3	+ 144
	Jagir areas	7	537	3	369	— 4	— 168
	Total ..	744	47,808	727	49,822	— 17	+ 2,014
	Government ..	3	77	3	74	..	— 3
	Aided	1	10	1	14	..	+ 4
	Unaided Recognised ..	1	175	1	176	..	+ 1
	Total	5	262	5	264	..	+ 2
	Grand total ..	783	57,592	766	59,795	— 17	+ 2,203

The number of women teachers in the 302 Government schools for girls at the end of the year under report was 1,192 of whom 520 were trained.

The total expenditure on Girl's Schools during the year amounted to Rs. 11,64,066, as against Rs. 10,74,159 in 1348 Fasli. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 3,33,064 was spent during the year under report, on miscellaneous heads, such as buildings, furniture, educational appliances, hostels, etc. Like the High Schools for boys, there are three types of Girls' High Schools, *viz.*,

(*i*) English High Schools.
(*ii*) Osmania High Schools.
(*iii*) Combined High Schools.

(*i*) English High Schools.

Number and Strength.—There were, as in the previous year, 5 English High Schools—one Government and four aided—while their strength increased by 145 from 2,213 to 2,358 in 1349 Fasli, of whom 431 were in the High, 636 in the Middle and 1,291 in the Primary Section.

Results in the H.S.L.C. Examination.—In 1349 Fasli 62 girls appeared for the H.S.L.C Examination, of whom 46 passed, the percentage of passes being 74 as against 88 in 1348 Fasli.

Income and Expenditure.—The following table shows the income and the direct expenditure on English High Schools for girls for the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli :—

	Income		Expenditure	
	1348 F.	1349 F.	1348 F.	1349 F.
Government English High Schools ..	31,442	31,105	1,03,905	1,14,666
Aided English High Schools ..	55,582	57,834	96,112	98,652
Total	86,970	88,939	2,00,017	2,13,318

(*ii*) Osmania High Schools.

Number and Strength.—As in the previous year, there were at the end of 1349 Fasli 5 Government Osmania High Schools—two in the City and one at each of the Subah Headquarters, Warangal, Gulbarga and Aurangabad. The number of pupils on the rolls increased from 1,486 in 1348 Fasli to 1,494 in 1349 Fasli, out of whom 152 were in the High, 617 in the Lower Secordary and 725 in the Primary Section, respectively, as against 206, 496 and 784 respectively in 1348 Fasli. The decrease in the strength of the High School stage is due to the fact that during the year under report Class VIII, which wss formerly a High School Class, was transferred to the Lower Secondary Stage under the new rules. There was an increase of 67 pupils in the Secondary Section as a whole.

Examination Results.—48 candidates appeared in the Osmania Matriculation Examination from the various Girls' Osmania Schools and of these 25 passed, the percentage of passes being 52.1 as against 58.8 in 1348 Fasli.

Income and Expenditure.—The fee collection in the Osmania Girls' High Schools in 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 11,314 as against Rs. 6,948 in 1348 Fasli, while the expenditure was Rs. 94,312, as against Rs. 85,559 in the previous year.

(*iii*) Combined High Schools for Girls.

The Government Zenana High School, Nampalli, is the only High School where there are arrangements for preparing pupils both for the Osmania Matriculation and the H.S.L.C. Public Examinations. At the end of 1349 Fasli, there were 564 pupils on the rolls—91 in the High Section, 205 in the Middle and 268 in the Primary—as against 544 pupils in 1348 Fasli, of whom 93 were in the High, 182 in the Middle and 269 in the Primary Section. The fee receipts amounted to Rs. 10,755 as against Rs. 10,674 in the previous year, while the total expenditure was Rs. 90,119, as against Rs. 85,346 in the previous year.

II. Lower Secondary Schools for Girls.

During the year under report, the number of Lower Secondary Schools for girls remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 23, while the enrolment was 5,293 as

against 5,279 in 1348 Fasli. that is, an increase of 14 pupils.

Of the 23 Middle Schools, 7 were Government, 9 Aided and 7 Recognised Unaided Schools.

Income and Expenditure.—The total fee receipts in all kinds of Middle Schools for girls during the year under report amounted to Rs. 36,788 as against Rs. 38,125 in 1348 Fasli. The amounts collected in the Government, Aided and Recognised Unaided Middle Schools were Rs. 5,056, Rs. 24,890 and Rs. 6,842, respectively, as against Rs. 3,114, Rs. 32,343 and Rs. 2,668 in 1348 Fasli.

B. Primary Schools.

The total number of Girl's Primary Schools in 1349 Fasli was 727 and that of pupils under instruction in these schools 49,822 as against 744 schools and 47,808 pupils in 1348 Fasli. Thus there was a decrease of 17 schools and an increase of 2,014 pupils.

The following statement gives the number and strength of Girls' Primary Schools under different agencies in 1348 and 1349 Fasli :—

	1348 Fasli		1349 Fasli	
Government ..	285	25,104	373	30,548
Sarf-i-Khas	12	864	9	989
Local Fund	110	5,953	2	97
Experimental ..	62	1,775	5	110
Aided	247	11,353	317	15,343
Recognised unaided ..	21	2,222	18	2,366
Recognised of Jagir areas ..	7	537	3	369
Total ..	744	47,808	727	49,822

Under the new scheme for the reorganisation and expansion of Primary Education, all Local Fund Primary Schools and Experimental Schools in the Diwani area were converted into Shahi and Aided Schools, respectively. This accounts for the variations in the number of Primary schools under these agencies.

The total expenditure on Girls' Primary Schools in 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 5,59,187 as against Rs. 5,41,760 in 1348 Fasli and this was met from the following sources :—

	Rs.
State Revenue ..	4,64,227
Sarf-i-Khas ..	14,206
Local Cess ..	3,350
Fees	4,613
Imperial Grant ..	35,403
Subscription and other sources	34,248
Jagirs Revenue ..	3,140
Total ..	5,59,187

During the year under report the teaching staffs of Government Schools were further strengthened by the appointment of 457 teachers of different qualifications, of whom 139 were trained teachers and 318 untrained. Thus there were 520 trained and 672 untrained teachers, serving in Government Schools for girls at the end of the year, as against 381 trained and 354 untrained teachers at the end of 1348 Fasli. Steps were also taken to improve the teaching staff of some of the Aided Schools.

The problem of the want of Domestic Science teachers in the schools at Headquarters was partially solved by affording the old Needle-work teachers facilities to study, at the Central Training School, the requirements of the new syllabus in Domestic Science.

Efforts were made to secure better houses, where necessary, for Primary schools, and also to acquire sites for them. The smaller aided schools at Headquarters have proved a very difficult problem. In many cases these schools owe their very existence to the aid they receive from the Government and this is insufficient for the management to provide suitable accommodation. The experiment of organising centres for these schools was tried by inducing two or three neighbouring schools to carry on their work in a suitable building centrally situated and to pay the rent conjointly. The results of the experiment are encouraging so far, though it will be some time before these centres are satisfactorily organised.

The Health Committee appointed by the Women's Association for educational and social reform continued to render valuable service by advising the managers of Aided institutions on matters affecting sanitation and hygiene.

Owing to the increase in the enrolment of girls the demand for conveyances to carry them to and from schools has correspondingly increased. A new system of shikrams based on private arrangement has therefore been introduced where necessary, the expenditure thereon being met by the guardians of girls who could afford it.

6. Special Schools.

During the year under report, there were 197 schools with 8,534 pupils, as against 179 schools and 7,655 pupils in 1348 Fasli.

The amount spent on Special Schools during the year was Rs. 2,91,374, as against Rs. 2,61,473 in 1348 Fasli.

The Special Schools include :—

(*a*) Training Institutions.
(*b*) Industrial and Vocational Schools.
(*c*) Adult Schools.
(*d*) Religious Schools.
(*e*) Schools for Depressed Classes and
(*f*) The School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.

(*a*) *Training Institutions.*

The number of Training Schools remained the same as in 1348 Fasli, *i.e.*, 8, while the number of teachers under training was 294 as against 276 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on all Training Institutions in 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,67,406 as against 1,36,081 in 1348 Fasli.

Number of Trained and Untrained Teachers in Schools.

Out of a total number of 12,639 teachers in the Department at the end of 1349 Fasli, 4,490 teachers were trained, and the remaining 8,149 were untrained, as against 11,461—4,338 trained and 7,123 untrained—teachers in the previous year. Of the untrained teachers, a large number represent teachers working in Aided and Recognised institutions.

(*b*) *Industrial and Vocational Schools.*

During the year under report, the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and the Khadimul Musalmeen Vocational Schools at Headquarters and the Memorial Orphanage and the Vocational Schools at Dornakal and Karimnagar continued to be under the control of the Department. The number of pupils in these 4 schools was 792 at the end of 1349 Fasli, as against 544 in the previous year.

The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 16,102 in 1349 Fasli, as against Rs. 18,850 in 1348 Fasli.

(*c*) *Adult Schools.*

At the end of the year under report, there were 63 Adult Schools with 2,110 adults under instruction, the corresponding figures for 1348 Fasli being 52 and 1,789 respectively. The total expenditure on these schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 11,298 as against Rs. 9,661 in 1348 Fasli.

(*d*) *Religious Schools.*

At the end of the year 1349 Fasli, there were 34 Religious Schools in the Dominions with 1,846 scholars on the rolls as against 21 schools and 1,434 scholars in the previous year. The total expenditure on these schools during the year under report amounted to Rs. 58,720 as against Rs. 58,239 in 1348 Fasli.

(*e*) *Depressed Class Schools.*

The number of Depressed Class Schools and their enrolment at the end of 1349 Fasli were 84 and 3,358 as against 91 and 3,409, respectively, in the previous year. The total expenditure on these schools amounted to Rs. 26,076 as against Rs. 28,542 in the previous year.

(*f*). *School for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind.*

There was a fairly satisfactory increase in the enrolment of this school. At the end of the year under report, the number was 27—20 deaf and dumb and 7 blind—as against 10—all deaf and dumb—in 1348 Fasli. The expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 11,232 as against Rs. 2,004 in the previous year.

7. *Scouting and Girl Guiding.*

In 1349 Fasli, there were 205 Scout Troops with a strength of 5,988 scouts, rovers, scouters, cubs, *etc.*, as against 194 troops and 5,530 scouts *etc.*, in the previous year. The expenditure on scouting was Rs. 50,674 as against Rs. 49,106 in 1348 Fasli.

The number of guides, blue-birds, rangers and guiders, *etc.*, at the close of the year was 3,839, as against 3,502 in the previous year.

8. *Medical Inspection.*

Medical inspection of all the Government Secondary Schools was conducted, as usual, by the officers of the Medical Department. The scheme for the supply of milk powder to underfed school children was extended to two more schools at Headquarters and thus the experiment was carried on in two High, one Middle and one Primary School at Headquarters during the year under report.

9. *Buildings.*

On construction and repairs to educational buildings Rs. 4,20,248 and Rs. 1,00,541, respectively, were spent during the year under report as against Rs. 2,05,176 and Rs. 1,34,278 in the year 1348 Fasli.

With a view to giving effect to the scheme for the construction of Primary School buildings under the five-year programme of Primary Education, the necessary data regarding the number of Primary Schools requiring new buildings and the accommodation to be provided in each of these buildings were collected and a rough building programme for five years was prepared. A large number of sites were also selected during the year under report.

(A). *Buildings.*

The following statement gives the comparative expenditure incurred in 1348 and 1349 Fasli on school buildings, under different agencies :—

	1348 F.	1349 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Government Schools	1,49,138	3,82,846
Sarf-i-Khas Schools	..	1,750
Local Fund Schools	6,212	..
Aided Schools	..	29,490
Recognised Unaided Schools ..	49,826	6,162
Total ..	2,05,176	4,20,248

(B). *Hostels.*

During the year under report, the total number of hostels attached to schools under different agencies was 45. The expenditure on these hostels during 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 2,71,992 as against Rs. 2,65,952 in the previous year.

The distribution of expenditure was as follows :—

Source.	Amount.
	Rs.
Shahi	1,12,510
Sarf-i-Khas	480
Fees	20,338
Imperial Grants ..	11,935
Private sources ..	1,26,729
Total ..	2,71,992

(C). *Grants-in-Aid.*

The number of schools which received grants-in-aid in 1349 Fasli was 2,239 as against 1,077 in the previous year. The increase of 1,162 Aided schools was mainly due to the conversion of Local Fund Experimental Schools into Shahi Aided Schools. The amount spent on grants in 1349 Fasli was Rs. 6,05,285 as against Rs. 4,80,139 in the year 1348 Fasli, the sources of expenditure during the year 1348 and 1349 Fasli being as follows :—

Source.	Amount.	
	1348 F.	1349 F.
	Rs.	Rs.
Shahi ..	3,41,850	5,01,897
Sarf-i-Khas ..	13,678	11,574
Local Fund ..	21,221	7,705
Imperial Grant ..	1,03,390	84,109
Total ..	4,80,139	6,05,295

D. Science Apparatus and Educational Appliances.

A sum of Rs. 47,850 was spent during the year on the supply of science apparatus to schools, as against Rs. 21,030 in 1348 Fasli. The expenditure on educational appliances in 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 20,928 as against Rs. 14,817 in the previous year.

E. Scholarships and Loans.

(*a*) *Scholarships.*—Scholarships given to the students of public schools are of four kinds :—

1. Special.
2. Reayati.
3. Merit.
4. Foreign.

The total expenditure under all these heads during the year under report amounted to Rs. 2,41,222 as against Rs. 2,53,293 in the previous year.

Out of the total amount, Rs. 2,20,103 were spent on Government Schools, Rs. 1,237 on Sarf-i-Khas Schools, Rs. 48 on Local Fund Schools, Rs. 18,248 on Aided Schools, and Rs. 686 on Recognised Unaided Schools.

1. *Special Scholarships.*—Special Scholarships are awarded to teachers under training in Training Schools. The amount spent under this head during the year 1349 Fasli was Rs. 73,560 as against 67,449 in the previous year.

2 & 3. *Merit and Reayati Scholarships.*—A sum of Rs. 30,000 was spent, as usual, on Merit Scholarships which were awarded to students of Secondary Schools.

The total expenditure in 1349 Fasli under the head Reayati Scholarships, that is, scholarships granted to poor and deserving students, was Rs. 60,000 as in the previous year.

4. *Foreign (European) Scholarships.*—On Foreign scholarships awarded to students for the prosecution of

higher studies in Europe, a sum of Rs. 50,083 was spent during the year, as against Rs. 91,776 in 1348 Fasli. No fresh European scholarships were granted during the year on account of the European War.

(*b*) *Educational Loans.*—During the year under report, a sum of Rs. 30,171 was advanced towards educational loans for the prosecution of higher studies abroad as against Rs. 26,250 in the previous year. No fresh loans were sanctioned but the loans previously granted were supplemented in the case of three loan-holders.

F. Text Book Committee.

One General body Meeting of the Committee and 14 meetings of the various sub-Committees were held during the year. 125 books were received for consideration. Of these, 92 were approved for libraries and prizes, 4 were recommended to the Board of Secondary Education as text-books and 29 were rejected.

Preparation of Text Books.—Another function of the Text Book Committee is to arrange for the compilation of text books for use in schools and for the translation of suitable books and their publication. The following is a brief summary of the work done in this direction during the year under report :—

(*a*) Out of 7 books which were under print in the previous year, 5 were printed and published during the year under report. They are :—

1. History of India, Part 2, for Class VIII.
2. Stories from Indian History (Telugu Translation for Class III).
3. History of the Deccan (Telugu Translation for Class IV).
4. Geography of the Deccan (Marathi Translation for Class III).
5. Geography of the Deccan (Kanarese Translation for Class III).

(*b*) Out of the books that were under preparation in the previous year, two were completed and published. They are :—

1. Stories from Indian History for Class III (Kanarese Translation).
2. Geography of the Deccan for Class IV (Urdu).

(*c*) The following two books were reprinted during the year :—

1. Resala-i-Deeniath, Part X.
2. History of the Deccan (Urdu) for Class V.

(*d*) Four books on pedagogical subjects were translated into Urdu and published during the year under report. Their names are given below : —

1. Avery's " Hygiene for Training College."
2. Adam's ' New Teaching.'
3. Macnee's " Instruction in Indian Secondary Schools."
4. Parker's " General Method of Training in Elementary Schools. "

(*e*) The following 3 books were under print :

1. Stories from Indian History for Class III (Marathi Translation).
2. Stories from Indian History for Class IV (Marathi Translation).
3. History in Telugu for Class V.

A sum of Rs. 12,188 was realised during the year from the sale of text books.

Teachers' Association.—The All-Hyderabad Teachers' Association had, by the end of the year under report, 13 Associations affiliated to it, as against 12 in the previous year. The Third Annual Conference of the All-Hyderabad Teachers' Association was held at Gulbarga on the 29th and 30th Bahman 1349 Fasli under the presidentship of the Hon'ble Nawab Mahdi Yar Jung Bahadur, Member for Education.

An Educational Exhibition was also organised along with the Conference. Reports on Refresher Courses, Education of Defective Children, Secondary Education, Primary Education and Girls' Education, prepared by Special Sub-Committees were discussed at the Conference.

A Conference of the officers of the Department was also held to consider certain important educational problems.

SECTION (E).

Technical and Vocational Education.

The Contribution of the Department to the War Effort of the State.

The contribution of the Department—in men, money and material—to the war effort of the State is outlined below :—

(*a*) The services of the Principal and 11 other members of the staff have been transferred, for the duration of the war, to the Kachiguda Central Training Workshops.

(*b*) The Vice-Principal of the College has been seconded for service in the Ordnance Department.

(*c*) A sum of Rs. 40,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Kachiguda Central Training Workshops for the purchase of machine-tools.

(*d*) Machine-tools to the value of Rs. 54,000 and furniture and other equipment to the value of Rs. 35,000 have been transferred from the Osmania Technical College to the Kachiguda Central Training Workshops.

Reorganisation work during the year.

Reference was made in the last Annual Report of the Department to the proposed establishment, in the Osmania Technical College, of a course for Teachers of Manual Work. A beginning was made during the year under review by the establishment, as a temporary measure for a year, of a four monthly Refresher Course for 36 teachers already in the service of the Education Department. In addition to practical training in Wood-work, Metal-work and Book-binding, theoretical instruction in Calculation and Estimating, Drawing, Wood and Metal Technology, Principles of Teaching Handicrafts and English was also provided. A scheme for the establishment of a similar permanent course requiring a year for its completion, was under consideration at the close of the year.

On account of the dearth of suitable candidates for the post of Instructor in Stone Cutting and Polishing, it was decided to abolish this section in the Industrial School at Aurangabad and to establish a Tailoring Section in its place.

Similarly, there being very little demand for instruction in Coppersmithy in the Industrial School, Gulbarga,

the said section was abolished and replaced by an Electro-plating Section. Neither of these changes has entailed any additional expenditure.

The Osmania Industrial School, Nampalli, Hyderabad-Deccan, was thoroughly reorganised and placed on the same footing as other aided institutions under the Department.

New Institutions established during the year.

A Post-primary Industrial School for Girls was established in Hyderabad during the year where in addition to Needle-work and Dress-making, Domestic Science, Arithmetic and Drawing, which are compulsory for every student, the study of any two of the following optional subjects, *viz.*, Dyeing and Printing, Special Cookery, Weaving, Raffia work and Basketry, and Toy-making and Flower-making was introduced.

Foreshadowed in the last Annual Report of the Department, a scheme, for the establishment of a Central School of Arts and Crafts received the sanction of Government and awaited the royal assent at the end of the year.

The proposed transfer to this Department of the Industrial Branch of the Government High School at Bidar, was completed during the year and a scheme for the reorganisation of the said branch with a view to placing it on the same footing as other Industrial Schools under the Department was under consideration.

Grants-in-Aid.

Grants-in-aid were sanctioned during the year under review for the following three schools, *viz.*, the Deeniya Industrial School, Raozatain, Gulbarga, the Girls' Industrial School, Raozai Buzurg, Gulbarga, and the Lateefia Girls' Industrial School, Hyderabad-Deccan. The first of these institutions provides training in Tailoring and Wood-carving, while the last two provide instruction in Cookery, Dress-making and Crochet Work.

Schemes under consideration.

Proposals for the establishment of two Agricultural High Schools, one in Telingana and the other in Mahratwada have been submitted to Government.

A new and suitably-designed building for the Osmania Technical College is under construction at Adikmet and the question of constructing a permanent workshop adjacent to it is receiving the attention of Government.

Administrative.

The number of Government institutions under the Department rose from 3 to 10 and the number of aided institutions from 1 to 6 during the last two years.

The Employment Bureau which has for its object the reduction of unemployment among the educated people of the State, has adopted the following methods to achieve its objects :— Employment Bureau.

(*a*) To explore and open out new avenues of employment.

(*b*) To popularise fields of employment other than those connected with Government or private service.

(*c*) The names of 3313 seekers of employment of all kinds, including those of 17 ladies, were registered in the Bureau and employment for 145 of these candidates had been found by the end of the year 1349 Fasli.

(*d*) As Head of the Employment Bureau, the Commissioner and Secretary to Government is assisted by an Advisory Council of officials and non-officials, fully representative of all allied and large employer departments of Government and business and industrial concerns ; Agricultural, Economic, Publicity and Service Sub-Committees have been appointed. It may be mentioned here that with a view to removing discontent among seekers of em-employment, the Service Sub-Committee of the Advisory Council passed a resolution, copies of which have been circulated to all Government Departments with a view to eliciting their opinion.

(*e*) Schemes relating to collective and individual farming were under the consideration of the Bureau and the Agricultural Sub-Committees of its Advisory Council at the end of the year 1349 Fasli. A report on the suitability for agricultural enterprise of certain places in the Nizamabad District was under the consideration of the Bureau at the end of the period under review.

SECTION (F)

Dairat-ul-Maarif.

In the year under review the Dairat-ul-Maarif was shifted to the temporary University Buildings at Adikmet, but the stock of books belonging to the Dairat however is still housed in a building in the City. Two meetings of the Executive Committee and one of the Select Committee were held during the year.

In view of the postal difficulties resulting from the war and the work of obtaining photographs of manuscripts from Islamic and European countries being in abeyance, Maulvi Hashim Sahib Nadvi was deputed to the Patna Library to copy and compare the following MSS :—

1. Ambat-ul-Miyah Al Khafiah by Abu Bakr Muhammad Bin Hasan Al Hasib Karkhi.
2. Mushkil Al-Hadis by Imam Hafiz Abu Bakr Muhammad Bin Al Hasan Bin Furak (Died 406 H).
3. Musnad Abi Awana by Hafiz Kabir Imam Abu Awana Yaqub Bin Ishaq Al Asfaraeni (Died 316 H.)
4. Rasail Allama Beruni (Died 632 H.).

The following Books were printed during the year:

1. Kitab-ul-Muntazam Fi Tarikh-il-Mulook Wal Umam Lil Allama (Ibnul Jawzi) Vol. 7, 338 pages.
2. Do Vol. 8, 366 pages.
3. Do Vol. 9, 288 pages.
4. Kitab-ul-Khail (Imam Abi Obaida Ma'mar Bin Al Masni) 196 pages.
5. Mizan-ul-Hikamat (Labdur Rahman Lul Khazni) 184 pages.

6. Risala Mana Laoos	Shaik ..	40
7. Al Ashkal-ul Kuria	Nasiruddin	6
8. Al Risala Al Shafia	Toosi	27
9. Kitab Fil Mutala		
10. Kitab Ul Tuloo Wal Gurub		
11. Al Tarikh fi Nahul Al Imam Jalaluddin Al Sayuti		94

MSS. of the following books were compared and corrected during the year :—

1. Kitabal Jirah Wal Tadil Lil Imam Abi Muhammad Abdur Rahman Iban Abi Hatim pages. 459
2. Kitabal Mahbar Lil Imam Muhammad Bin Habib Al Bagdadi. (Compared with the British Museum Ms.) 531

3. Al Mukhtarat Lil Imam Al Hasan Ali Bin Ahmad Bin Habal Al Baghdadi. (Compared with Darul Mussanaefin Azam Garh Manuscript)		Pages 87
4. Risala-al-Kurah	Shaik Nasiruddin Toosi	87
5. Risala Jarmi Al Nairain ..		134
6. Risala Makhuzaat		25
7. Risala Al Musahah		14
8. Risala Mafroozat		16
9. Tarikh Kabir Lil Imam Al Bukhari..		365
10. Ambatul Miyah Al Khufia Le Muhammad Bin Al Hasan Al Hasib Al Karkhi (Compared with Patna Library MS.) ..		78
11. Tariq Kabir-Lil-Imam Al Bukhari ..		321
12. Al Muntazim fi Tarikh al Muluk Wal Umam Lil Alama Ibnul Jawzi. (Compared with the Constantinople MSS.)		275
13. Do		291
14. Al Iqtarah Lil Imam Jalaluddin Al Sayuti		92
15. Tarikh Jurjan le Abi Hamza (Being compared with the British Museum MS.)		

Copy of the following books was finished during the year :—

1. Muskil Al Hadis Le Ibne Furak. (Compared from the Bankipur MS.) ..	277
2. Mukhtarat Le Ibn Habal. (Compared from the Asafia Library MS.)	250

The errata and lists of the following books were completed :—

1.	Kitab-ul-Motabar	Vol. III ..	254
2.	Al Muntazim	Vol. VII ..	338
3.	Do	Vol. VIII ..	366
4.	Kitab-ul-Khail		196
5.	Mizan-ul-Hikmat		184
6.	Rasail Toosi ..		278

The income of the Dairat-ul-Maarif from all sources, including money realised from the sales of books, profit on Promissory Notes and Government grant amounted to Rs. 47,988-4-9 of which a sum of Rs. 7,458-11-3 represented the opening balance for the year 1349 Fasli. The

closing balance for the year, after the deduction of all expenses came to Rs. 6,252 which is the opening balance for the year 1350 Fasli.

The War has had a very adverse effect upon the sales of books. This year Rs. 2,293-12-2-5/6 were realised in cash from such sales and a sum of Rs. 2,166-8-4-5/6 is still due from approved customers.

SECTION (G).

Literature and Press.

700 books were published during the year under review, being an increase of 127 over the number published in the previous year. They may be classified according to language as follows :—Arabic 15 ; Arabic-Urdu-English 1 ; Arabic-English 1 ; Persian 7 ; Urdu 484 ; Urdu-English 22 ; Urdu-Persian 10 ; Urdu-Arabic 37 ; Urdu-Hindi 4 ; Urdu-Telugu 4 ; Urdu-Marathi 2 ; Urdu-Telugu-English 2 ; Urdu-Telugu-Marathi 10 ; Urdu-Hindi-English 1, Urdu-Telugu-Kanarese 1 ; Urdu-English-Marathi-Telugu 1 ; English 21 ; Telugu 46 ; Telugu-Kanarese-Marathi 2 ; Telugu-Kanarese 2 ; Hindi 21 ; Marathi 29 ; Kanarese 17. According to subjects they may be classed as under :— *Quran* 4 ; *Hadis* and *Fiqha* 3 ; Tafsir 1 ; Devotional Exercises 1 ; Reilgion 52 ; Ethics 24 ; Philosophy 3 ; Kalam 1 ; Literature 87 ; History 16 ; Biography 21 ; Stories 14 ; Novel 2 ; Drama 18 ; Agriculture 4 ; Politics 10 ; Psychology 1 ; Economics 1 ; Science 5 ; Medicine 20 ; Hygiene 1 ; Physical Culture 1 ; Culture 6 ; Poetry 30 ; *Bhajan* 9 ; Music 1 ; Lexicography 1 ; *Tajweed* 1 ; Astronomy 2 ; Almanacs 22 ; Text-Books 87 ; Geometry 5 ; Laws and Rules 67 ; Miscellaneous 219.

In addition to the above-mentioned books, 133 publications were issued from the Government Press, 45 in Urdu and 88 in English comprised of the following :—Literature 3 ; Engineering 1 ; Mineralogy 1 ; Agriculture 3 ; Politics 3 ; Hygiene 7; Laws and Rules 11 ; Miscellaneous 62 ; Reports 39 ; Almanacs 1 ; Budgets 2. The Translation Bureau and the Dairat-ul-Maarif each published 10 books during the year. In addition two books were also received from the Dairat-ul-Maarif after the 1348 Fasli report had been issued.

Permission was granted for the establishment of 11 new printing presses. The copyright of 28 books was reserved.

CHAPTER VIII.

Finance.

SECTION (A).

Government Income and Expenditure.

1. The sixth triennial contract, introduced under the scheme of Departmentalization of Finances, ends with the year under review. The appropriations from Departmental Balances during 1349 Fasli, amounted to 65.14 lakhs against 74.26 lakhs in 1348 Fasli while Departmental Balances carried to the credit of Departments amounted to 76.27 lakhs as against 114.61 lakhs in the preceding year. Departmental Balances.

2. The year began with an opening balance of Rs. 284.26 lakhs as against 281.36 lakhs in 1348 Fasli, while total ordinary receipts and expenditure from current Revenues including Departmental Balances amounted to Rs. 927.26 and Rs. 880.84 lakhs respectively leaving a surplus of Rs. 46.42 lakhs against the surplus of Rs. 31.04 lakhs in 1348 Fasli (See Statement 'A.'). Financial position.

3. Service Receipts during 1349 Fasli increased by 34.62 lakhs as compared with the receipts of 1348 Fasli. The main increase of about 17¼ lakhs was under the head Customs and was due to an increase in exports and a rise in the prices of ground-nuts and cotton. The introduction of Tree-tax in some more districts resulted in an increase of about 10 lakhs under the heads Excise, Opium and Ganja. Interest on the Deposits of Paper Currency Reserve with the Banks amounted to an excess of over 3 lakhs compared to the figures of the preceding year. The Receipts of excise duties on sugar, matches, and cigarettes taken together resulted in an addition of nearly 2½ lakhs over the figures of the preceding year. The Railway earnings also exceeded by a lakh the figures of of the last year. Receipts.

4. Expenditure from current Revenues during 1349 Fasli amounted to 880.84 lakhs and was 19.24 lakhs more than in 1348 Fasli. The increase in expenditure Expenditure.

was due to an expansion in the work of various departments, especially those engaged in nation-building activities. The decreases that appear under some heads, are generally due to variation in the amounts transferred to the Departments concerned on account of expenses incurred for the construction and repairs of buildings and also as a result of other adjustments and transfers from one Major Head to another.

5. During the year under review an expenditure of 73.74 lakhs was incurred from Past Surplus, representing an increase of 41.18 lakhs over last year's figure.

The main item of expenditure was "War contributions" comprising:—monthly contributions of 20.66, lakhs, gift to The Air Ministry in England 23.37 lakhs, donations to The Indian Red Cross Society, St. John's Ambulance Association, and War Relief Fund 1.57 lakhs, and miscellaneous expenses 2.19 lakhs, giving a total of 47.79 lakhs.

Cash Balance.

6. The Financial position at the close of 1348 Fasli and 1349 Fasli is exhibited below:—

Heads	RECEIPTS — Actuals		——	EXPENDITURE — Actuals	
	1348 F.	1349 F.		1348 F.	1349 F.
Service Heads ..	914.72	959.63	Service expenditure from Current Revenues.	806.85	836.94
Appropriations from Departmental Balances.	74.26	65.14	From past surpluses	32.56	73.74
Capital outlay recovered.	.71	1.79	From Departmental Balances.	74.26	65.14
Encashment of investments.	52.76	64.15	Savings credit to Departmental Balances Accounts.	114.61	76.27
Debt Heads ..	1014.20	1094.53	Capital expenditure	65.25	65.15
			Investments ..	58.66	4.52
			Debt Heads ..	901.56	988.16
Total ..	2056.65	2185.24	Total ..	2058.75	2104.92
Opening Balance ..	281.36	284.26	Closing balance ..	284.26	364.58
Grand total ..	2338.01	2469.50	Grand total ..	2338.01	2469.50

STATEMENT 'A'.

The comparative figures of receipts and expenditure for the years 1348 and 1349 Fasli are exhibited below. The surpluses are worked out after taking into account the balances taken to the credit of the departments and also annual transfers to Famine and Debt Redemption Reserves :—

Particulars	1348 F.	1349 F.
Receipts	892.64	927.26
Expenditure :—		
Ordinary	834.87	848.32
Extra-ordinary :—		
From Current Revenues ..	24.16	21.39
Total ..	859.03	869.71
Deduct :—Appropriations from Departmental balances	74.26	65.14
Net from current revenues	784.77	804.57
Add :— Departmental balances carried forward to Departmental accounts ..	76.83	76.27
Total Expenditure ..	861.60	880.84
Surplus ..	31.04	46.42

SECTION (B).

Mint

During the year under report gold weighing 445.21 O.S. tolas was purchased at a cost of O.S. Rs. 22,101-2-11 through the Imperial Bank of India Bombay. **Gold.**

Gold coins minted during the year under report are as follows :—

Full Ashrafis	1,641
Half ,, ...	Nil.
Quarter ,, ...	Nil.
One-eighth ,, ...	Nil.
	1,641

Ashrafis issued during the year were :—

Full Ashrafis		1,948
Half Ashrafis		163
Quarter Ashrafis	..	204
One-eighth Ashrafis	..	738
		3,053

The closing balance of Ashrafis on the 30th Aban 1349 Fasli was :—

Full Ashrafis		461
Half Ashrafis		297
Quarter Ashrafis	..	287
One-eighth Ashrafis	..	262
		1,307

Silver.

No Bar Silver was purchased during the year under report while the standard silver received and credited to accounts was 92,385.3.

The silver balances held in the Mint at the end of 1349 Fasli were :—

1.	Solid and Refined Silver	15,743.9
2.	Standard Silver	8,16,711.2
3.	Small Silver Coins (8, 4 & 2-annas denomination)	2,99,000

Copper, Tin, Zinc & Bronze.

No copper, tin or zinc was purchased nor were bronze coins minted during the year. Copper, tin, zinc and bronze held at the Mint on 30th Aban 1349 Fasli were :—

Copper		74,635 O.S. Tolas
Tin		2,472 ,,
Zinc		63,633.9 ,,
Bronze		1,90,088 ,,

The balance of bronze coins on the 30th Aban 1349 Fasli was :—

	Rs.
One Pie-Pieces	1,450
Two „	2,03,100
Six „	32,500

Nickel. 30,92,000 square one anna nickel coins to the value of Rs. 1,93,250 were minted.

Circulation. Half-rupees, quarter-rupees, one-anna nickel coins and one pie pieces respectively worth Rs. 25,000, Rs. 1,00,000, Rs. 4,00,000 and Rs. 2,000 were issued for circulation and Rs. 80,000 worth of one-anna round nickel coins weighing 4,23,124 tolas were withdrawn from circulation during the year.

Revenue & Expenditure. Seigniorage on the gold coins sold during the year under review amounted to Rs. 17,875-12-4 while cash receipts and adjustments amounted to Rs. 11,667-14-10. In addition to this a sum of Rs. 210 was realised from the Electricity Department on account of portion of salaries of the Mint Officers and credited to Central Treasury. A sum of O.S. Rs. 6,294-11-2 was also realised towards the sale of seals. The total expenditure was Rs. 91,193-5-0 as against Rs. 96,003-5-10 in the preceding year.

SECTION (C).

Paper Currency.

Increase in Circulation. The circulation of His Exalted Highness' Government Currency Notes is increasing steadily. The average increase in the Gross circulation since the commencement of the note issue has been at the rate of over 74 lakhs a year, the Gross and net Circulation as at the end of 1349 F., being Rs. 16,31,25,623 and Rs. 15,20,48,543 respecetively. The figures as they stand compare very favourably, on the basis of population, with the total notes in circulation in British India, and it is hoped that this improvement will continue in the years to come.

The Hyderabad Paper Currency is fully backed, as in British India, by a separate Reserve in Silver coin and Government of India Securities. The following statement

shows the amount of notes in circulation and the corresponding Reserve as on the last day of the year under report.

	Rs.	Rs.
Total notes in Circulation on the 30th Aban 1349 F. ..		.. 16,31,25,623
Reserve.		
Silver coin in Exchange Branch Currency Chests and Local Banks ..		.. 10,84,08,174
Investment in Government of India Securities.		
$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. Loan of the face value of	57,00,000	
3 per cent. Loan of the face value of	1,99,58,500	
$3\frac{1}{2}$ Do ..	1,12,76,000	
4 Do ..	75,71,200	
Interest Free Defence Loan ..	50,00,000	
	4,95,05,700	5,31,17,449
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nizam's Government Pro. Notes		6,00,000
$5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Nizam's Government Pro. Notes		10,00,000
Total ..		16,31,25,623

It may be noted that owing to the outbreak of war, the currencies of different nations have been affected and its immediate effect in Hyderabad was the tendency of the public to hoard silver. Cases were reported of large demands for silver coins in exchange for currency notes. Our Treasuries were able to meet all such demands promptly and in a very short period, the confidence of the public was completely restored.

Income from Investment in Govt. of India Securities.

The income of the Hyderabad Currency Department from investment in Government of India Securities, amounted to Rs. 23.9 lakhs in 1349 Fasli, whilst the expenditure amounted to Rs. 93,641 only.

Comparative Circulation.

Judging from the issue of Currency notes from stock, the five-rupee note appears to be the least, whilst the ten-rupee note the most, popular denomination in circulation. The latter represents nearly 74 per cent. of the total number of pieces in circulation, the 100 rupee-note follows it with a circulation of about 8 per cent. The total number of five-rupee notes in circulation has increased from 7.63 lakhs in 1348 F., to 8.93 in 1349 F. The 1,000 Rupee Notes are used as a convenient means of effecting large transfers between the Banks and the Government Treasuries.

CHAPTER IX

Constitutional Affairs

A. External Section

The composition of the Constitutional Affairs Committee remained unaltered during the greater part of the year under report and it was early in Amardad 1349 Fasli that under orders of His Exalted Highness Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz who had then taken charge of the portfolio of the Judicial Department was added to the Committee as a member in his personal capacity. The Right Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari continued as President of the Committee and Member-in-Charge of the Constitutional Affairs Department and Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur, Secretary, Constitutional Affairs Department, as Secretary to the Committee, throughout the year. The Committee met ten times in the year.

Mention has been made in the previous report of the reasons for Hyderabad's declaration of its unwillingness to accede to Federation on the terms last proposed, which the state declined to accept as final ; also of the Federal discussions having subsequently been kept in abeyance on account of the outbreak of War. The Yellow Book promised to the public on the subject of the State's accession and prepared in the meantime in the Secretariat was, therefore, no longer needed and the Committee recommended that it should not now be published. This recommendation was approved by His Exalted Highness.

Among the more important cases in the sphere of External relations, which were dealt with by the Department during the year under review were :—

(1) Certain questions regarding the Bezwada-Masulipatam railway extension, from the point of view of its better serving the purposes of Hyderabad's own Broad Guage system and the export of produce from the Dominions ;

(2) Retrocession of jurisdiction over Railway lands within the Dominions, from the point of view of the case not being kept pending Federation which is now in abeyance, retrocession to be unconditional ;

(3) Memorial Rules promulgated by the Government of India, from the point of view of the status of His Exalted Highness which made the rules inapplicable to Hyderabad ;

(4) His Excellency the Crown Representative's Police Force, from the point of view that the Force could not enter the Dominions without the consent of His Exalted Highness' Government ;

(5) Economic and other Central Legislation affecting Indian States, from the point of view of informal consultation with the States and ascertainment of their views before such legislation was brought into force ;

(6) The State's claim to the Matches Excise from Secunderabad, from the point of view of the State's fiscal jurisdiction in the Administered Areas ;

(7) Amendments to the Indian Railways Act, 1890, from the point of view of the powers given to the new Federal Railway Authority, without the countervailing advantages of a Railway Tribunal, thus vesting control in a body competing with the State's Railway and yet deciding disputes between the State's Railway and the Indian Railways ;

(8) Indian Act XXXIII of 1939 (regarding maxima and minima rates and fares), from the point of view of the claim made by the Government of India that it has always enjoyed the power to regulate the maxima and minima rates and fares throughout India ;

(9) Notification 35 F.E.D. of 1939 of the Foreign and Political Department, from the point of view of the application of the amended Indian Railways Act and such other Acts to the Railway areas in the Dominions ;

(10) Rules under the Defence of India Act, from the point of view of preventing entry of jathas into the Dominions ; and

(11) Civil aviation in Indian States, from the point of view of clarifying the constitutional position

of the State in regard to it, the preservation of His Exalted Highness' sovereignty in the air space over his Dominions, and the establishment in the State of the State's own machinery for regulating civil aviation.

The question of revision of the Indian States Forces Scheme was also examined from the constitutional point of view at the instance of the Army Department. The examination was carried out in the light of the specific military guarantees enjoyed by the State in lieu of certain territories as regards which it had been made clear, at an earlier stage, that any resilement from those guarantees would give rise to a claim for the reversion of the ceded territories. Further, nothing in the revision was in any way to affect the stand taken by His Exalted Highness' Government in regard to Federation as then proposed under the Government of India Act of 1935.

It may be recalled that under the conditions created by the War the Government of India had given the assurance that industries considered essential on account of the war would be protected against unfair competition from outside India in such manner as to enable them to continue their existence after the war. As His Exalted Highness' Government had set up a special machinery for regulating and co-ordinating such industries in Hyderabad, the Department raised the issue of seeking a similar assurance with respect to similar industries that may be established in the State. Upon a representation being made to that effect, a similar assurance was conveyed to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Government. A Press Note has since been issued by the Information Bureau so that the assurance given might serve as an impetus for the starting of such essential industries in the State. Another direction in which the Department moved in connection with the developments consequent upon the outbreak of War was to claim Hyderabad's individual representation in bodies constituted at the Centre for the prosecution of the War effort. One of the results was the nomination of a Hyderabad representative as an adviser to the Commerce and Industries Member, Government of India, in the Eastern Group Conference. The department also placed before Government a scheme for a central organisation of the States to effect co-ordination

regarding to War industries and production and liaison with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Supply Department of the Government of India; the scheme was discussed in the Ministers' Committee and consideration of it was for various reasons postponed. Hyderabad's representation in the Export Advisory Council was also stressed, but it was not found possible to accept the offer of representation through the Chamber as His Exalted Highness did not participate in that body and in any case the claim made was for individual representation. H.E.H.'s Government, however, sends an observer to the Export Advisory Council.

The Department during the first half of the year under report also remained in charge of the case relating to the rendition to His Exalted Highness' Government of the civil area of Secunderabad. Questions relating to the future administration of justice, the transfer of public buildings and other assets, water-supply and sewage, electricity and education, as well as the promulgation of State Laws in the area to be rendered were examined from the constitutional point of view and recommendations finally made to Government on the general principles involved prior to the details being transferred to the Political Department, to be dealt with in consultation with the Finance Department.

Reference has already been made in the last report and in the one preceding it to Hyderabad's efforts at preserving unanimity among the States with regard to the Federal issue and other important matters of common concern through an Informal Committee of Ministers and to the contribution made by Hyderabad representatives to the creation of a recognised formal machinery, in the shape of the Committee of Ministers since constituted, in order to further the same objects consistently with His Exalted Highness' attitude of non-participation in the Chamber of Princes and of co-operation with it in all its activities touching upon the welfare of Indian States. The Committee thus constituted, elected as its first Chairman for two years the Rt. Hon'ble Sir Akbar Hydari, the President of the Executive Council, who represented the State on it, and His Exalted Highness conveyed his appreciation of the reorganisation thus effected by renewing his special annual contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the Chamber Fund, out of which Rs. 5,000

were to be allotted towards the budget of His Highness the Chancellor's Secretariat and Rs. 5,000 as a special contribution to the Committee of Ministers. These were subject to the condition that they would not in any manner commit Hyderabad to any formal participation in the activities or the decisions of the Chamber of Princes. Representation on the Committee and the fact of the Hyderabad representative being its Chairman placed a considerable burden on the Department as the Secretariat of the Committee was in Delhi. Mr. Turab Ali, Under Secretary in the Constitutional Affairs Department, was appointed to act as Assistant Secretary to the Committee of Ministers to work under the Chairman in Hyderabad, while the Department itself assisted Sir Akbar not only in his capacity as President of the Council, Member-in-Charge and the Hyderabad representative on the Committee but also as its Chairman.

Messrs. Coward, Chance & Co., of London, continued to be the State's Lawyers for the greater part of the year as, despite Federation being in abeyance, certain cases connected with Hyderabad's pending claims were still under examination. There being no further need, however, for active and continuous legal advice as before, the terms on which they were originally engaged were revised, such revision having also been necessitated by Sir Walter Monckton's acceptance in the meantime of a responsible office under the Crown in connection with the War.

B. Internal Section

The most important work undertaken by this Section during the year under review was the scrutiny, from the constitutional point of view, of the draft enactments concerning Local Government which had been prepared by Mr. W.V. Grigson, I.C.S., with the assistance of Mr. Syed Yousuf Ali, H.C.S. These related to District Boards, District Municipalities and Town Committees, Sanitary Powers, Local Loans Authorities and Panchayats, and their Urdu versions were prepared by Mr. Masood Ali under the supervision of Mr. Syed Yousuf Ali. A special committee was also appointed to examine the new Newspapers Regulation, which was under preparation during the year. The Committee suggested tentatively the principles on which the new Legislation was to be based and the extent to which the existing law in British India should be adopted. A Committee of four comprising

Mr. Grigson, the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, the Acting Political Secretary and the Municipal Commissioner also met several times to determine the extent to which the Hyderabad Municipal Act required amendment in order to implement the reforms proposals, while Mr. Grigson and Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, also met representatives of the Army Headquarters to settle the lines which the future Cantonment Legislation would take under the Reforms announcement. On the basis of the latter discussions, Mr. Grigson was able to prepare, before he left to rejoin service in the Central Provinces and Berar, a draft of the Cantonment Regulation for consideration by the Army and Constitutional Departments.

The Franchise Committee, consisting of Mr. R. M. Crofton, the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, Mr. W. V. Grigson, and Mr. S. Yousuf Ali, gave consideration during the year to the complicated issues arising out of claims put forward by different communities and sects, such as Sikhs, Jains, Lingayats, Buddhists, *etc.*, for separate representation. Bearing in mind the fact that the proposed Assembly under the Reforms had of necessity to be preceded by the local bodies, as the former will consist partly of representatives of the latter, and the advantage this would incidentally give by way of training to the staff detailed for elections before the elections to the Assembly took place, it was at the direction of the Franchise Committee that the work of framing the Local Government Enactments was undertaken prior to the legislation and rules with regard to the Assembly, work on which, however, was also started towards the end of the year. The Committee also dealt with the question of qualifications and disqualifications of voters and candidates for the different bodies, including the Assembly, the question of associational and non-associational interests, the question of franchise under each interest and other similar matters of detail such as reservation of the minimum votes of the community of the candidates under the system prescribed. Rules relating to Corrupt Practices and Election Petitions and the draft of a Regulation relating to Election Offences and Inquiries were also considered by the Franchise Committee and recommended to Government for acceptance.

While arrangements made upon the outbreak of war in connection with the press and propaganda have been

dealt with in the following sections, it may be mentioned here that at the instance of the War Purposes Committee, a War Propaganda Committee was appointed with Mr. Syed Abdul Aziz, Judicial Member, Mr. R. M. Crofton, Colonel Slaughter, and the Secretary, Constitutional Affairs, as members. After obtaining the necessary grants from Government, the Committee, with the assistance of the Information Bureau and at the initiative of the Secretariat, embarked on a programme of extensive dissemination of correct information both in the city and in the Districts through the press, printed literature, broadcasts and otherwise. It was much helped in this task by the system of monitoring adopted by the Secretariat with reference to enemy broadcasts, particularly Hindustani broadcasts from enemy stations, and counter-propaganda based upon such misleading broadcasts resulted in much timely checking of false rumours. At the same time, public reception of enemy broadcasts was forbidden by a Notification passed at the instance of this Secretariat.

Advantage was taken of the District War Committees, to supply correct information to the Districts through them while arrangements were undertaken to supply all the District Headquarters with Wireless Receivers for public reception of broadcasts from Hyderabad, Delhi and London. The arrangements had not yet been completed when the year ended. Among the precautionary measures taken was the declaration of the Wireless Stations at Saroornagar and Aurangabad as " Prohibited places " and special orders were issued regulating admission to them.

The Secretariat would like to acknowledge with gratitude the co-operation it has received with hardly any exception from the local press in the matter of publicity being given to material and information supplied to them in connection with the war.

C. Berar Agent

As under article 11 of the Berar Agreement, dated the 24th October 1936, His Exalted Highness enjoys the right to maintain an Agent at the seat of Government of the Central Provinces and Berar, Sir M. Venkat Subba Rao, ex-Judge of the High Court at Madras, was appointed as His Exalted Highness' Agent. The appointment was made after the Secretariat had prepared in detail the constitution and organisation of the Agent's

Office and a Manual relating to procedure for that office as well as to the powers and functions of the Agent, his Secretary and his staff. Draft of the Instructions to be communicated to the Agent on behalf of His Exalted Higness was also prepared and submitted to Government.

Certain other matters, such as the ceremonial to be observed on the occasion of the Berar Agent taking charge and relinquishing office, and the ceremonial in connection with the proposed visit of His Excellency the Governor of C.P. and Berar to Hyderabad were also dealt with. In 1348 Fasli, a joint Hindu Muslim deputation from Berar, headed by Dr. P. Deshmukh and Mr. Syed Abdul Raoof Shah, had waited on His Exalted Highness and had submitted to him a memorial urging annual grants to two Berar Institutions, the Shivaji Maratha High School at Amraoti and the Khamgaon Anjuman High School. Another request for financial assistance to the Dufferin Hospital at Amraoti had also been under disposal. His Exalted Highness was pleased to sanction Rs. 20,000 to each of the three institutions.

D. Private Secretary's Work.

The Secretary continued to deal with the work of Private Secretary to His Excellency the President in addition, as usual, to his other duties. The work involved correspondence with leading public men and organisations both in the Dominions and outside, including England, and the preparation among others of the annual address of the President to the Legislative Council. The chief features of the address delivered at the commencement of the year were the reference to the undivided responsibility of the Sovereign for the welfare of his subjects and to the fact of the Treaty relations of the State being with the Crown and no part of them being transferable under any future constitution of India without the consent of the Ruler.

E. Information Bureau

The outbreak of War entailed certain additional burdens on the Information Bureau as special steps, referred to elsewhere in this report, had to be adopted to counteract the effects of enemy propaganda. In other respects, the Bureau continued to discharge its normal functions according to the technique already evolved. 1348 F.

Hyderabad Information.

A scheme for the simultaneous publication in Urdu, Telugu, Marathi, Kanarese and English of a monthly periodical to be called HYDERABAD INFORMATION, which would faithfully mirror the progress, achievements and activities of His Exalted Highness' Government, was passed by Government during the year, and the necessary staff appointed for the purpose, Mr. Barretto, Managing Editor of Reuters and Associated Press of India, having been temporarily appointed to do its editorial duties. In order to give the periodical a district bias and to extend the scope of publicity to the administration in the districts two officers were appointed to periodically tour the districts, establish contacts with officials and non-officials in the districts and to secure material both for general publicity and for use in the HYDERABAD INFORMATION.

Special Press Adviser.

The requirements of War necessitated the appointment of the Press Commissioner as State Press Adviser, of the Director, Information Bureau, as Special Press Adviser and of the First Taluqdars in districts where any newspaper was published as District Press Advisers. This machinery was evolved in order to advise the Press in matters connected with the publication of information relating to the War so that in case advice was invited it might be freely given for the benefit of the Press and for its protection against possible infringements of the Defence of Hyderabad Rules. A weekly statement of the attitude they were adopting on the vital aspects of the struggle was submitted every Friday for the information of Government.

Improvements.

The system of sending press-cuttings containing comments on particular departments directly to Members of Council in charge of the Departments concerned, continued in operation and proved to be a more expeditious method of securing disposal of cases. In addition, delays in correspondence were eliminated by deputing Publicity Assistants to secure material, through personal contact, from the various Departments which were divided into groups, each group being assigned to one Assistant who was made responsible for all aspects of publicity of the Departments allotted to him. A circular was issued by the sanction of His Excellency the President to all Departments detailing the new procedure as well as elucidating the method of holding Press Conferences and of Introduction Cards to Press Representatives, and stressing in general the necessity for all Government Departments extending the fullest co-operation to the Bureau in the matter of providing material for publicity.

Official Publicity.

The aggregate number of statements of all kinds issued by the Bureau during the year 1349 Fasli, was 565 as compared with 454 issued during the previous year showing an increase of 111 statements. This total comprised 26 Communiques, 114 Press Notes, 380 Notifications and 45 Departmental Reports and Reviews. Of the aggregate number of 565 statements issued, 156 related to the War, of which 12 were Communiques, 40 Press Notes and 104 Notifications. In addition to the above, 153 journalists and others were supplied with publicity material and photographs for articles on Hyderabad as compared with 191 similar requests during the preceding year, and 83 enquiries were answered. Sixty incorrect or exaggerated press statements were either contradicted or explained as compared with 71 during the preceding year. The exigencies of the situation that arose as a result of the European conflict and the consequent difficulty in obtaining newsprint at cheap rates, necessitated curtailment in the size of newspapers, with a corresponding limitation in the usual space that was available for purposes of publicity. Under the circumstances the publication of some of the routine but useful information had to be suspended and the issue of statements containing commercial intelligence had also to be discontinued.

Requests for Literature and Special Material.

Letters to Editors.

Communiques.

Twenty-six Communiques were issued during the year 1349 Fasli, as against 52 during the preceding year. Of these 12 related to the War effort, 4 concerned administrative, 6 educational and social, 1 agricultural and industrial, 2 religious and 1 miscellaneous questions. The subjects of the more important Communiques were as follows :—

(1) His Excellency the Viceroy's acceptance of the services of one mounted regiment and an infantry battalion and of a donation of £1,00,000 for the purchase of aircraft.

(2) His Exalted Highness' assent to the Air Ministry's proposal for allocating this gift towards the cost of a Hyderabad Air Squadron.

(3) Inauguration by the Prince of Berar of the War Relief Fund and the elucidation of its purposes.

(4) Donation of £1,300,000 for the relief to Turkish earthquake sufferers.

(5) Donation of Rs. 70,276-8-0 for the War Relief Fund.

(6) The administration of the oath of allegiance to His Exalted Highness the Nizam's Agent in Berar at the headquarters of the C.P. Government.

(7) A statement on the Bidar riot cases.

(8) Raja Dharam Karan Bahadur's appointment to the Executive Council.

(9) A statement on the riot at Gurmetkal.

(10) Purchase of Rs. 50 lakhs worth of Interest-Free Government of India Defence Bonds.

(11) Collapse of a girls' high school at Hanamkonda.

(12) Joint appeal by the Hon'ble the Resident and His Excellency the President for the Hurricane Fighter Fund.

(13) Announcement of September 8, 1940 as a day of National Prayer.

(14) Announcement of a Committee of Enquiry on the Osmania University Disturbances.

(15) Establishment of factories for War production and expansion of the Industrial policy of the State ; and finally,

(16) His Exalted Highness' cable congratulating His Majesty the King on his Providential escape and His Majesty's telegram of appreciation.

Press Notes

During the year under report 114 Press Notes were issued as compared with 74 in the preceding year. Of these 40 related to the War, 26 to Administrative matters, 4 to Religious, 20 to Public Health, Educational and Social, 22 to Agricultural, Economic and Industrial and 2 to Miscellaneous subjects. Of these the following deserve mention :—

(1) Donation of B.G. Rs. 4,000 to the Economic Planning Committee and the appointment of Government officials to the Sub-Committees for investigating the problems of irrigation, cattle-breeding, rural industries and village markets.

(2) Launching of an intensive campaign against the Bengal Hyacinth in the canal areas of the Nizamabad District.

(3) Announcement of Rs. 65,400 for the establishment of Cottage Industries Sales Depots in Gulbarga and Karimnagar.

(4) Establishment of Child Welfare and Maternity Centres, antenatal and pre-natal clinics and the supply of trained nurses in rural areas.

(5) Work done by the Employment Bureau.

(6) Reorganisation of Religious Trusts and Charitable Endowments.

(7) Dindi Irrigation Project.

(8) Temporary remissions of land assessments totalling Rs. 50 lakhs.

(9) Gulbarga and Raichur Water-supply Schemes.

(10) Creation of the Census Department for the decennial Census operations of 1941.

(11) Development of the Tanning Industry at a cost of Rs. 1,05,600.

(12) Resolution of condolence on Maharajah Bahadur's death.

(13) Arrangements for the increased production and sale of Gaorani Cotton No. 6.

(14) His Exalted Highness' Firman on the International Situation.

(15) Sanction of £2,50,000 for the development of Gold Mining Industry in the Hatti area.

(16) Appointment of unofficial, Hindu (Mandir) and Muslim (Waizeen) Committees, to help Government in the removal of religious disabilities.

(17) Land Mortgage Bank.

(18) Co-operation with the Indian Central Cotton Committee in the improvement of cotton cultivation in the State.

(19) The rising of Gonds in the Asifabad District ; and finally,

(20) Preparation of cholera vaccine in the State.

Notifications.

Three hundred and eighty Notifications were issued during the year under review against 273 in 1348 Fasli, there being an increase of 107 as compared with the figures of the previous year. Of these, 108 related to statements of contributions to various funds in connection with the War and numerous allied questions, 43 to administrative, 6 to religious, 13 to educational, 120 to public health, 81 to industrial, economic and agricultural and 9 to miscellaneous subjects. Of the

Notifications issued the following deserve particular mention :—

(1) Declaration of Lord Mahavir's Birthday as a holiday for Government servants belonging to the Jain Community.

(2) The appointment of State Press Adviser, Special Press Adviser and District Press Advisers under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules.

(3) The gift of an iron-lung by the Lord Nuffield Charities for the treatment of T.B. patients in the States ; and

(4) Proceedings of the Hyderabad Ladies' meeting presided over by the Princess of Berar, in connection with the War Purposes Fund.

Other Publicity Work.

The above does not by any means represent the entire field of work undertaken, for, in addition, other forms of publicity were also resorted to—

(1) *through Special Number or Supplements* :

During the year under report the following papers brought out, on their own initiation, Birthday Numbers on the occasion of His Exalted Highness' Birthday celebrations, containing illustrated articles on Hyderabad, the material for which was supplied by the Bureau on request :—

(*a*) COCHIN ARGUS, Cochin.
(*b*) DAILY POST, Bangalore.
(*c*) DECCAN TIMES, Madras.
(*d*) MALABAR HERALD, Cochin.
(*e*) MUSLIM LEAGUE, Patna.
(*f*) MYSINDIA, Bangalore.
(*g*) PARASAKHTI, Bangalore.
(*h*) PRINCELY INDIA, Bombay.
(*i*) ROY'S WEEKLY, Delhi.
(*j*) SUNDAY OBSERVER, Madras.

Suitable material and illustrations for particular articles were also supplied to the following, in most cases, at the request of the respective editors :—

(*a*) The Regional Planning Number of the INDIAN FINANCE.

(*b*) The Diamond Jubilee number of the HINDU.

(*c*) The MAHAGUJRAT of Karachi.

(*d*) The INDIAN NATION, Patna.

(*e*) The Congress Special Number of the HITAVADA.

(*f*) The ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA, which published photographs of the opening ceremonies of the Arts College and the Unani Hospital.

(2) *through Pamphlets, Leaflets, Posters*:

During the year, the Bureau compiled and issued 15 pamphlets, 5 leaflets and 1 poster in all the main languages of the State, upon various subjects,—exclusive of War Topics—the issues of which were clouded in the public mind and which therefore required elucidation. A total distribution of 460,965 pamphlets, 1,70,000 leaflets and 75, 000 posters was effected. The propaganda value of this channel of publicity was of a high order.

(3) *through publicity to important tours*:

Arrangements were made for covering all important tours like those of His Highness the Prince of Berar and of His Excellency the President by deputing an Assistant of the Bureau for the purpose of leading a party of journalists and press representatives. In this manner adequate and expeditious publicity was obtained upon such occasions.

(4) *through departmental reports*:

Forty-five departmental reports were issued to the press, of which 6 were Government reviews only. Summaries of these reports were prepared by the Bureau and distributed more widely while copies of the reports themselves were supplied with summaries to the press.

(5) *through other methods, including Broadcasting*:

War Propaganda.

The declaration of War created an entirely new situation. All the available resources were utilised in order to create the right type of consciousness in the public mind through a steady and sustained effort. The necessity for disseminating correct information of the international situation and exposing the hollowness of Nazi ideology was imperative. A steady supply was accordingly maintained of articles, *etc.*, relating to the War, which were distributed to the press. Four hundred and eighty-three such articles were thus sent and almost 50 per cent. were published. Pamphlets, leaflets and posters were also widely distributed. In all 13 leaflets and pamphlets in English, 8 in Urdu, 5 in Marathi, 5 in Telugu and 5 in Kanarese were issued and a total of 1,870 copies in English, 33,044 in Urdu, 50,000 in Marathi, 50,000 in Telugu and 12,000 in Kanarese of such literature was distributed to all the District War Committees, Colleges

and Schools and important Libraries, Clubs and Reading Rooms. Two books having publicity value were bought during 1349 Fasli and 1,300 copies of it were distributed. A detailed statement of the material issued and of the publicity secured was submitted every month to Government.

In addition to this press campaign, the State Broadcasting Station was continually kept supplied with special literature and material in view of its needs. Special announcements were also arranged through the Broadcasting Station to assist in the collection of funds.

White List. The White List of Newspapers published from certain centres in the Bombay Presidency was revised and published in the Government Gazette. The total number of newspapers and periodicals included in this list, and thus allowed entry from those centres into the State, was 354.

Press Commissioner's Grant. The budget available under the Press Commissioner's grant was utilised for the purpose of purchasing newspapers for Government Departments in accordance with the needs and the reorganisation scheme previously sanctioned by Government.

Government Advertisement. Official advertisements and notices, numbering 1,292 and valued at O.S. Rs. 21,243 and B.G. Rs. 2,823-6-9 were distributed by the Bureau to local and outside newspapers. The corresponding number for the preceding year was 1,027 involving an expenditure of O.S. Rs. 12,406-4-2 and B.G. Rs. 2,736-6-3.

General Administration Reports. The General Administration Reports for the years 1346 and 1347 Fasli were completed and issued by the Bureau during the year, delays in receiving the reports from certain Departments having held up their completion and issue.

Newspapers in the State. The total number of newspapers and periodicals, *etc.*, published in the State in English, Urdu, Marathi, Telugu and Kanarese, during the year was 59 of which 7 were dailies and 6 weeklies and bi-weeklies.

Expenditure. The total expenditure of the Bureau in the year under review was Rs. 1,33,096-2-6½ as compared with Rs. 1,56.905-4-8 in the previous year.

Administrative. Press and Publicity continued to be under the direct charge of His Excellency the President but subordinate charge was given during the year to the Hon'ble the

Judicial Member. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur continued as Secretary to Government in charge as well as Press Commissioner, while Mr. Habibur Rahman continued as Director of Information, enjoying certain delegated powers from the Press Commissioner under a Manual prepared by the Secretariat.

F. Wireless and Broadcasting

Established: 1344 Fasli (1935 A.D.).

During 1349 Fasli, Mr. Mohammed Fazlur Rahman was Deputy Controller of Broadcasting, and was assisted by the District Controller, Mr. Mahbub Ali Tahir. Nawab Ali Yavar Jung Bahadur continued as Secretary for Wireless and Broadcasting and Nawab Sir Aqeel Jung Bahadur as Member in charge of the Department. As the post of the Controller had not yet been sanctioned, Nawab Ali Yavar Jung continued to exercise the powers of Controller of Broadcasting as well.

With a view to extend broadcasting in the State, a medium-wave transmitting station at Aurangabad was completed and will function under the supervision of a District Controller and a Station Engineer as soon as the scheme for its staff is sanctioned by Government. This regional station is expected to broadcast rural and urban programmes both in Urdu and Marathi. The Hyderabad 5 k.w. medium wave station has been radiating programmes since July 1939 on 411 metres (730 kilocycles) from the Saroornagar emergency studios about ten miles away from Hyderabad.

Programmes broadcast for Hyderabad may be classified under four main categories :—

1. Music, 2. Talks, 3. Features and Drama, and 4. News. The whole of the programme had a total duration of 4½ hours every day, half an hour daily having been devoted to the Children's programme. Out of the remaining four hours, 50 minutes were taken up by news in Urdu and English. A daily talk of 15 minutes was a regular feature and the rest of the time was devoted to musical items, with three or four plays in a month, besides a weekly talk of 15 minutes duration.

In the children's programme features were broadcast twice a week while on other days interesting and instructive talks, stories and conversations were included, with vocal and instrumental music consisting of live and recorded items where necessary.

As regards the general spoken programmes, altogether 114 speakers took part and 171 talks were broadcast in 1349 Fasli. These talks may roughly be classified under the following heads :—

1.	Informative ..	56
2.	Economic	17
3.	Scientific	12
4.	Medicine and Medical Profession ..	4
5.	Historical & Political ..	16
6.	Educational ..	4
7.	Literary	42
8.	Religious	13
9.	Humorous ..	7

Besides 135 talks on miscellaneous subjects, news reviews (but excluding news) and short stories were also broadcast.

Three series of instructive and interesting talks relating to " Civilization and Culture", " Professions " and " Epidemics " were also included in the programmes for the year. Eight talks were broadcast in each series.

During the period under review three Mushairas were broadcast in which well known as well as young and rising poets took part.

25 plays were broadcast in the general and 60 features and sketches in the children's programme.

Some important changes were made in the time allotted to various items of the programme owing to the war. For instance, before the war, the total duration of the Urdu and English news bulletins was 20 minutes but during the period under review it was raised to 50 minutes daily. Besides the latest news, these bulletins contained a number of topical and explanatory background talks on the War prepared by the Department. Notes on the progress of Hyderabad during the year were also broadcast. The total number of such broadcasts in Urdu and English was approximately one hundred.

During the period under review, classical and light music received their due share. For instance, khayals of various rags and raginis were broadcast 594 times. The programme of light music included 1,700 ghazals, 330 thumries, 258 dadras, 210 geets, 30 duets, 7 musical features and one opera.

In all 271 male artists and 42 female artists took part in the musical programmes during the year and the Studio Orchestra played 292 gats of which 117 were classical and 175 of popular music. Most of these were generally appreciated by listeners.

Listeners were encouraged to write letters to the Department criticising the programmes and suggesting improvements and these were invariably answered either by letter or on the mike. Besides receiving letters from listeners all over India, an interesting discovery was made by receipt of letters from New Zealand and Iran from persons who have been listening in to our programmes.

Technical Section

General.

Since the Broadcasting Station at Saroornagar had started functioning on the 25th Amardad 1348 Fasli (1st July 1939), a considerable experience of local conditions and of the technical vagaries of the equipment was available at the beginning of the year under review. It helped the staff to carry out many improvements which, added to the changes made in the personnel and the efforts at systematization of work, resulted in considerable efficiency as is evident from the proportion of programme time lost to the total programme time for the years 1348 Fasli and 1349 Fasli. In 1348 Fasli the time was 2.02 per cent.; in 1349 Fasli it was only 0.812 per cent.

Programme.

1348 *Fasli.*—During the year 1348 Fasli the Station was on the air for 98 days, the normal hours of programme being from 17-30 to 22-00 hours (I.S.T.) and the total number of hours for which the programmes were broadcast being 443 hours 14 minutes.

1349 *Fasli.*—During 1349 Fasli the Station was on the air for 334 days, the normal hours of working being 4½ hours per day from 17-30 to 22-00 hours (I.S.T.); there were periods when programme time was reduced, or when the Station was closed down, these being as follows:—

(*i*) *Short hours of programme during Ramzan* 1358 *H.*—9th Azur to 7th Dai (inclusive) programme time

at 2 hours per day—from 21-00 to 23-00 hours (I.S.T.) except on 15th, 22nd, 29th Azur and 5th Dai on account of Friday when the Station was on the air for ¾ hour every day (21-30 to 22-15 hours I.S.T.).

Total number of days .. 30

Total programme hours .. 55

(*ii*) *Short hours of programme during Moharrum* 1359 *H.*—7th Farwardi to 17th Farwardi. 18th Ardibehisht to 26th Ardibehisht (all days inclusive). Daily programme at 1¼ hours each day.

Total number of days .. 20

Total programme hours .. 25

(*iii*) The Station closed down for a month from 18th Farwardi to 17th Ardibehisht (both days inclusive), prior to the final application of the reorganisation scheme.

Total number of days .. 31

(*iv*) *Short hours of programme for Ramzan* 1359 *H.* (*27th to 30th Aban inclusive*).—2 hours programme every day from 20-00 to 22-00 hours (I.S.T.) except on 29th on which only 1 hour of programme was broadcast from 20-00 to 21-00 hours (I.S.T.).

Total number of days .. 4

Total programme hours .. 7

The total programme time during the normal period of 4½ hours a day was 1,260 hours. The total programme time during short hours was 87 hours.

The total programme time during the year was 1,347 hours.

Transmitter.

The Transmitter was run for a total of 1,588 hours 12½ minutes. Of these 1,347 hours 39 minutes were for programmes and the rest for tests, *etc.* Thus the programme time was 84.8 per cent. of the total run. The total duration of programme time lost on account of breakdowns due to all causes was 10 hours 56½ minutes, *i.e.*, 0.812 per cent. of the total number of programme hours. Of the total breakdown time 6 hours 56 minutes or 63.3 per cent. was due to technical breakdowns; 3 hours 30½ minutes or 32.1 per cent. to failure, variation or interruption of power supply, and 0 hours 30 minutes or 4.6 per cent. of the total due to miscellaneous causes,

The total amount of power consumed by the Transmitting Station during the year was 33,847 units of which 31,335 units or 92 per cent. of the total was for the transmitter and the rest for lights and fans, pumping, air-conditioning, *etc.*

Breakdowns.

The breakdowns were generally due to three causes, (*i*) technical, (*ii*) power failures, (*iii*) miscellaneous, like insects, *etc.* Provision of suitable spares at hand, the co-operation of the Electricity Department, and direct supervision and personal instructions to and training of the junior staff resulted in a reduction of breakdowns due to the first two causes.

During the rains insects and flies used to come indoors and swarmed round the H.T. busbars, *etc.*, and caused failures. Effective measures were taken against these, by fitting wire-gauze shutters to the windows of the transmitter hall, control-room, drive room, feeder-house and substation. All possible entrances by which rats could enter the building were also blocked.

Equipment.

Due to war conditions there were no notable additions or improvements to the technical equipment, except spares for the transmitter, which had previously been ordered. All transmitters and transreceivers in this and other Government Departments were taken into custody and kept under lock and seal under the Defence of Hyderabad Rules. Lack of testing instruments and technical reference books and periodicals was keenly felt and steps were taken during the latter part of the year for their early supply.

Staff.

The Wireless Adviser, Mr. P. J. Donnelly's tenure of appointment expired on the 25th Shehrewar 1349 Fasli (31st July 1940), and as the Department had specially timed the training of a Mulki Wireless Engineer in such a way as to enable him to take over as soon as Mr. Donnelly's time expired, the latter was not given extension and left the Department. Appreciation was expressed of his work. Mr. Mohammed Afzal Ali Khan, the Wireless Engineer, thus joined the Department from 16th Khurdad 1349 Fasli (20th April 1940) upon completion of his training in England. Mr. N. Mahalingam, formerly in the Wireless Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, was appointed as Senior Station Engineer in the Department, he being the only permanent non-Mulki in the Department. He joined on 30th Khurdad

1349 Fasli (4th May 1940). There were two Shift Engineers to start with but one of them resigned in Dai 1349 Fasli (November 1939); the number of Technical Assistants was 7; out of whom one, Mr. Prabhakar Rao Naidu, was deputed for training at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, under a certain reciprocal arrangement entered into between the Institute and the Wireless Department for training a certain number of our students every year. Besides the above, one paid probationer, one mechanic, one van operator and one telephone operator were also attached to the Technical Section. A scheme to bring the scales of salary of the Technical staff in line with other Technical Departments was submitted to Government.

CHAPTER X

Miscellaneous

SECTION (A)

Ecclesiastical Department.

General Policy.

The Key-note of the policy of the Ecclesiastical Department continued to be the safeguarding of religious, moral and spiritual development of the various castes and creeds living peacefully within the Dominions. Religion—whatever religion it may be—is dear to the people and the fullest possible effort must be made by the Government for the spiritual well-being and benefit of those entrusted to its charge. The Ecclesiastical Department continued to fulfil its functions as the machinery devised to serve this purpose.

The protection of Waqfs, the management of Trusts and Royal Grants is the duty of the Ecclesiastical Department. It is the custodian of such interests. Their managements, primarily, may be in charge of private individuals described as 'Mutavallis' or 'Mahants' or 'Managers,' but the Government can never be relieved of its obligation to supervise the proper application of the income of those properties and the Ecclesiastical Department has endeavoured faithfully to discharge this obligation on behalf of the Government. Certain difficulties were experienced in attaining the desired end, but the enforcement of the Waqf Act has facilitated this task which is being discharged to the benefit of all concerned.

Administration.

The organisation and management of Waqfs and Trusts, is, irrespective of the sect and communities, to which they relate, the concern of the Department which prepares its budgetary estimates with due regard to the purposes and conditions of the expenditure, besides making provision for the maintenance of educational institutions and Boarding Houses by earmarking a specific sum from the income. Consequently 102 budgets have been prepared and the sanction of the Government obtained for them, during the year 1349 Fasli. These

budgets consisted of 225 budgets for Mosques, 42 for Temples and 35 for Dargahs. During the year under report permissions were given for the construction of, or the carrying out of repairs to 52 Temples. 6 Temples and Dharamsalas were in the nature of new constructions. Permissions were granted for the repair and construction of 15 old mosques, dargahs and ashoorkhanas. One Idgah and 11 mosques were in the nature of new constructions. Churches and Mission Schools, repaired or constructed number 5. It has always been the intention of the Government to provide facilities for the repair and construction of places of worship. With a view to achieve this object, necessary powers have been delegated to the Taluqdars and Tahsildars.

Reading Rooms. Wherever possible Reading Rooms have been organised by the Department and Religious books purchased and distributed to them.

Boarding Houses. A Boarding House, attached to the famous historical building Mian Mishk Mosque, was started in the year under review, the opening ceremony of which was performed on 25th Isfandar 1349 Fasli by the Rt. Hon'ble Nawab Sir Hydar Nawaz Jung Bahadur.

Conclusion. In all matters affecting the liberty of performance of religious rites by the members of a community, the celebrated Rulers of Hyderabad, continue to zealously guard the rights and privileges of all subjects. The Government of H.E.H. the Nizam has never intended to stop any religious act unless its public performance is likely to inflame the feelings of the followers of other religions to such an extent as to cause a danger to public peace and safety. In all religious matters full liberty exists for all communities without distinction unless that liberty is misused or its exercise is likely to lead to a disturbance of peace and order, and it is in pursuance of this that ways and methods have been laid down subject to which that liberty is to be exercised.

SECTION (B)

Electricity—City

Street Lighting. Further improvements were achieved in the quantity and quality of street-lighting. The number of points increased from 8362 to 10,656 during the year and the consumption rose from 9,93,486 units in 1348 Fasli to

17,11,697 units in 1349 Fasli. This increase was accompanied by a further decline in the average price per unit from as. 2.146 in 1348 Fasli to as. 2.133 in 1349 Fasli as a result of the form of the two-part commercial tariff offered to the Municipality. The average wattage per point also rose from 65.1 watts to 68 watts during the year, thus showing slight increase in the average brightness of lamps in addition to an increase in the number of lamps. Hyderabad can now certainly claim to be one of the best illuminated cities in India.

Substations.

During 1349 Fasli the department constructed its first 'Outdoor substation' at Toli Chowki. This is a modern form of construction usually associated with high voltage systems, and was used at Toli Chowki to initiate the new 11,000 volt extensions. Two old style substations, Tank Bund and Begum Bazar were enlarged in order to accommodate extensions to their equipment and were at the same time converted into the new style of architecture, thus raising the total number of substations built in this style to 19. As these new substations were all in the nature of replacements, there was no increase in the number of substations during the year under review. Five new Pole-Type transformers were erected at the Agricultural Farm, Shamsabad, the Isolation Hospital, Kesari Bagh and Phisalbunda and of the Pole-Type Transformers erected in previous years, one at 1st Lancers was converted into an indoor substation, by the utilization of a room in the hospital. Thus at end of the year there were in all 110 substations (including 21 Pole-Type Transformers).

Mains and Extensions.

Two very important extensions were carried out during 1349 Fasli. These were the 11,000 volt lines to Shamsabad and Lingampalli. The latter had been erected during the previous year, but had been operated only on 6,600 volts. During 1349 Fasli however, a complete 11,000 volt network was established, replacing the 6,600 volt system in the Lingampalli and Golconda areas and extending southwards as far as Shamsabad.

Cables of various sizes, measuring 1 mile 7 furlongs 40 yards and 2 feet and costing about Rs. 23,590-9-6; and overhead lines measuring 13 miles 5 furlongs 114 yards and costing about Rs. 71,300-2-8 were laid giving supply to 666 new consumers during the year. Further local extensions were carried out to the mains in many localities and the new Begumpet Aerodrome was electrified. The

feeder from Saifabad substation to Begum Bazar, Power House to King Koti and Saifabad to Chaderghat substations were converted from 3,300 to 6,600 volts, thus continuing the steady policy of slowly eliminating the 3,300 volt system as far as possible over a number of years.

Workshops.

The new departmental workshop started during 1348 Fasli was completed during 1349 Fasli. The Workshop includes a fitting, carpentry, welding, and machine shop; foundry, blacksmithy and paint shop. The Electricity Department is now as a result of this almost self-supporting except for the more intricate forms of machinery and instruments that have to be purchased from abroad.

Lay-out of compound.

The improvements carried out during 1348 Fasli in the arrangement of the Electricity Department Compound were further consolidated in 1349 Fasli. For several years the establishment of the Mains Department far away from Headquarters had been a source of much inconvenience. During the year under review this section was at last moved to Saifabad, thus concentrating all sections of the Department into one compound, with the solitary exception of the show-room. The Mains Department now possesses a suitable office building and a well laid-out store yard for their heavy stores such as cables, rails, brackets, *etc.*

Statistical Results to Govt.

The growth in the number of consumers was also satisfactory, the net increase being 7.2 per cent. over the total number connected at the end of 1348 Fasli. Throughout the year, despite the adverse conditions brought about by the War, the department maintained a very steady rate of progress.

Electrical Inspector to Govt.

For administering the Electricity Act a new Department with the Electrical Inspector to Government in charge has been established under the Finance Department. As soon as the Electricity Rules framed under the Electricity Act are approved by the Government, this Department will have a larger sphere of activity. For the present, however its efforts are concentrated on the proper observance and enforcement of the Cinematograph Act, and the inspection and supervision of installations in Cinematographs and Government Buildings.

Cinematographs.

In the year 1347 Fasli, the total number of cinematographs was 33, which increased to 47 in 1348 Fasli and 55 in 1349 Fasli. In the year under review the number of permanent cinematographs in the City was 10 and in the districts 24, while the number of Touring cinematographs

was 21. Before the appointment of the Electrical Inspector to Government, no cinematograph installation conformed with the Rules and the wiring of the installations was done haphazardly without any system. It was only after three or four inspections that these were made to conform with the Cinematograph Rules. Lack of properly qualified contractors and electricians has been the general complaint of the cinematograph proprietors. As soon as the Electricity Rules have been finally approved by Government the registration and licensing of the contractors will be introduced. Under these Regulations the contractors will be obliged to employ at least one qualified supervisor and 75 per cent. of qualified wiremen staff.

With the limited staff, it was not possible to keep a proper check over the cinematographs, specially of the touring type, as such installations had to be inspected every four months and at every new place to which they moved. To lessen the danger to a minimum, orders were therefore issued that except for wiring enclosed in conduit no other type of wiring was to be used inside the pendal or tent and the operating room of the touring cinematographs.

The total number of inspections carried out during the year 1349 Fasli was 152, as compared to 83 and 103 in 1347 Fasli and 1348 Fasli respectively. The revenue derived from Inspection Fees, *etc.*, during 1349 Fasli amounted to Rs. 1,160.

Electricity—Districts.

The number of towns electrified remained the same as in the previous year and they are as follows :—

Name of Town	*Mode of Generation.*
1. Aurangabad 2. Raichur 3. Nizamabad	Power House.
4. Nanded	The arrangement with Osman Shahi Mills for supplying power in bulk to Nanded Town has now ceased and the required energy is generated from Stand-by sets.
5. Gulbarga 6. Yadgir 7. Narayanpet	Stand-by Sets.
8. Warangal	Azamjahi Mills supply power in bulk.

From the following tables it will be seen that the Revenue at all power stations is steadily increasing. The question of curtailing expenditure on establishment and the expenses for generating power, side by side with an increase in the capacity of the installation of the different stations is under consideration and it is hoped to increase thereby the returns of the District Electricity Department :—

The following table shows the Capital outlay on the scheme, the number of running consumers and the receipts and expenditure during the year.

Name of Scheme	Capital Govt. Advance	Number of consumers			Receipts		Expenditure with depreciation for 1349 F.	Surplus or deficit with depreciation
		Light power	Power	L.F. stree lightst	1348 F.	1349 F.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Aurangabad	5,05,890	816	40	374	95,125	1,01,417	75,104	+ 26,313
Raichur	6,93,659	474	7	433	1,02,058	1,05,677	1,05,297	+ 380
Nizamabad	3,89,186	416	23	277	33,300	42,357	52,387	— 10,030
Warangal	4,10,320	528	28	462	59,000	67,668	66,844	+ 824
Nanded	2,29,602	344	10	215	38,112	39,157	52,713	— 13,556
Gulbarga	4,22,100	506	11	432	50,707	54,586	65,706	— 11,120
Yadgir	54,257	78	1	75	..	7,062	12,944	— 5,882
Narayanpet	58,551	115	6	69	..	8,181	9,952	— 1,771

The number of units of energy generated or purchased and the units sold by each district concern during the year as compared with the figures for 1348 Fasli is given below :—

Name of Scheme	1348 F.				1349 F.			
	Generated	Purchased	Total	Sold	Generated	Purchased	Total	Sold
Aurangabad	5,03,594	..	5,03,594	3,97,108	5,28,228	..	5,28,228	4,21,863
Raichur	11,40,220	..	11,40,220	10,06,688	12,09,120	..	12,09,120	10,70,659
Nizamabad	2,00,229	..	2,00,229	1,38,393	2,77,838	..	2,77,838	1,97,418
Warangal	..	3,12,256	3,12,256	2,62,491	..	3,21,800	3,21,800	2,68,358
Nanded	..	2,70,554	2,70,554	2,37,943	2,66,892	..	2,66,892	2,29,864
Gulburga	1,84,064	..	1,84,064	1,43,284	2,37,916	..	2,37,916	1,94,250
Yadgir	..	..	..	..	22,463	..	22,463	20,268
Narayanpet	..	..	..	..	31,912	..	31,912	29,582

SECTION (C)

Statistics and Gazetteer

The field work of collecting data and the office work of shaping such data into finished reports, was further expanded in several directions. General.

Graphical representation permeated all the publications during the year. Professor Hotelling, an eminent statistician of the Columbia University, U.S. America, complimented the department for the degree of efficiency attained in this respect and remarked that some of the diagrams were quite original in conception and presentation. 758 graphs, diagrams, maps, *etc.*, were prepared for publication. Graphical representation.

The Government Press printed for this department seventeen publications in addition to the Dominion maps and statistical wall sheets. The Statistical wall sheet is a novel idea of placing Taluk statistics in a nut-shell at the disposal of, not only the administrative officers, but also the inspection officers and tourists. Publications.

Important periodical reports 30 in number were issued by the Department during the year. Periodical Reports.

The Department received publicity mainly through the Information Bureau of Government, which was supplied with as many copies as were required for free distribution to newspapers—local and foreign—and to reviewers. Owing to War and the disturbed situation in many countries, letters of appreciation were few. Publicity.

In addition to the 32 new gauges already purchased and supplied to the Districts, one more was bought for Parbhani Tahsil. During the South-West Monsoon the weekly variations from normal were worked out and represented on maps in colours. This proved a useful means of ascertaining at stated intervals the progress of the Monsoon in the different parts of the Dominions. During the year an attempt was made to determine the number of rainy days in each taluk and the average for the district as compared with the normal for 19 years. The importance of such data cannot be overestimated. Rainfall Statistics.

The Inspectors of Statistics, who form the field-force of the department, were actively engaged in the collection of material in all the Tahsil and District Offices. The District Statistics.

amount of work they turned out for the Statistical Year Book and other publications was considerable.

Crop Cutting Experiments.

The question of crop-cutting experiments received further impetus during the year. On the suggestion of the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research and in view of the development of the Sugar-cane industry in the Dominions, it was considered essential that data should be collected in regard to Sugar-cane and Gur separately in order to see what steps should be taken to introduce improved varieties. Other crop-cutting tests which had hitherto been done spasmodically were systematised by an order of the Government in the Revenue Department which issued detailed instructions in this respect.

Industrial Statistics.

Industrial statistics relating to cotton mills, coal, cement, matches, vegetable oils, liquor, cigarettes, glass and Shahabad stone were as usual collected and published. Many other industries, such as, hides and skin, Hume pipe, tiles and bricks, iron and steel, flour and grain mills, oil-seed decortication, oil-pressing, *etc.*, have still to be accounted for.

Trade Statistics.

To determine the importance of Hyderabad State in relation to the export trade of India, a note was prepared and submitted to Government for the consideration of the Indian Export Advisory Board. The note showed the amount of raw material and finished goods in the shape of vegetables, oil-seeds, oil-cakes, hides, skins and leather, cotton piece-goods, *etc.*, exported from these Dominions. The Trade Statistics and Review for 1347 Fasli, was published during the year, while the 1348 Fasli number was going through the press. The question of dividing these Dominions into two trade blocks—the Telingana-Marathwara and Kannada—was not decided. Other business statistics dealt with by the Department related to the rail and road transport services, rail and road-borne cotton trade, fortnightly linseed stock and an annual cotton stock census.

Legislation

A draft Bill for the proper collection of statistics was under consideration by Government. This will be a comprehensive piece of legislation, designed to meet the needs of Government, for all kinds of statistics whether obtained by the planned census or by correspondence.

District Gazetteers (statistical).

The Warangal District Gazetteer was issued in 1348 Fasli and all the other district gazetteers, except that

pertaining to Raichur, were published in the year under report. The third issue for the quinquennium 1346-1350 Fasli was under compilation.

Descriptive Gazetteers.

Government have provided in the ensuing triennial budget Rs. 13,000 for expenses connected with this work. The compilation of the volumes will begin after the present census enumeration is over.

Statistical Year Book.

During the year, the Statistical Year Book for 1349 Fasli was in proof form. A large part of the 1348 Fasli manuscript had been set in type. Prefatory Notes explaining each section of the statistics is a special feature.

Cost of Living Index.

Enquiries had come from several sources for the cost of living index figures relating to Hyderabad. Since the outbreak of the European War, the problem has assumed much importance. Labour is restive on account of the rise in prices of certain commodities and the management of large labour forces seek statistical guidance in this respect. The subject cannot any longer be held in abeyance.

Live-stock Census.

The quinquennial Census was taken between the 22nd and 28th Isfandar 1349 Fasli. In addition to the form prescribed by the Government of India, extra columns and schedules were drawn up and used for recording " quantity of cow-milk, *etc.*, per day " and the number of ground-nut decorticators, hay-mowers, cutters, presses, *rahats*, cream separators, dairy establishments, oil presses, smithy and carpentary workshop and potteries, and also the price per head of cattle. Thus the census covered 133 items. A separate report is being prepared for publication.

Labour and Wages Census.

The quinquennial Labour and Wages Census was taken along with the Live-Stock Census. Statistics were abstracted, scrutinized and analysed and village-wise, taluk-wise and district-wise tables were compiled.

Delegation.

The Director of Statistics attended two half-yearly meetings of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, one in Coimbatore and the other in Bombay.

Visitors.

During the year Mr. N. W. Yeats, I.C.S., Census Commissioner and Professor Harold Hotelling of the Columbia University visited the office of the Department. The latter was interested in the Bowley-Roberton Scheme for the Economic Survey of India in which Hyderabad

would participate, and said "Co-operation with the Government of India in obtaining economic data uniformally comparable over the whole of India is most desirable."

Census Work.

The date fixed for H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions for the ensuing census, which is also the date for All-India, is the 1st of March 1941. The main items of work undertaken in this connection and completed during the year under report are : preparation of alphabetical lists of villages ; revision of village lists ; preparation of the draft of census circulars ; arrangement for the supply of Desi-paper ; making arrangements for house-numbering ; demarcating the boundaries of greater Hyderabad City ; preparation of house list ; block list ; and lists of cottage industries ; large-scale industries, *etc.*

Income and expenditure.

The total Budget grant for the Department amounted to Rs. 75,000. The income derived from the sale of books and other miscellaneous publications was Rs. 439-7-4. The expenditure of the Department came to Rs. 57,587.

Conclusion.

With a view to preparing the ground work for practical propositions, endeavours to provide the statistics to Government, and to economists and sociologists were continued. The need of a fact-basis is, no doubt, becoming more and more pronounced and the department continues to do useful work in that direction.

SECTION (D).

Archæology.

Survey of Monuments.

Several new monuments and prehistoric sites were surveyed and explored during the year under report. In the Gulbarga District an extensive field of avenues, covering an area of about fifty acres, was discovered and in the Nalgonda District several prehistoric sites, containing 'cairns' and 'avenues' were surveyed for the first time. At Yelleshwaram in the latter district a presumably Buddhist site was discovered. The two lime stone pillars standing on the spot indicate the existence of a Buddhist stupa. The pillars contain traces of Brahmi inscriptions of the first century B.C. or thereabout. It is proposed to excavate the site with a view to examining its contents thoroughly.

Conservation

In the Aurangabad District the campaign of conserving the world famous caves of Ajanta and Ellora was continued with customary zeal and enthusiasm. At Ajanta, special repairs were executed to caves I, II, VI, VII, VIII, IX, and X and clearance and petty repairs were done to caves XXV, XXVI, XXVII and XXVIII. At Ellora the usual work has been extended for the protection and preservation of the caves and their contents. At Aurangabad conservation was executed to the Bibi-ka-Maqbara for which an elaborate scheme extending over a period of five years has been sanctioned by Government. In the course of clearance pieces of old carpets, brass and copper vessels (gold plated) and fragments of old canopies and curtains (lined with velvet and embroidery work) were found in the lumber room of the Maqbara. New steps were constructed to the Aurangabad caves and repairs were done to the Sonehri Mahal. General clearance and repairs were also conducted at the Daulatabad Fort and conservation was done to Abdullah Zaman Shah's tomb and several other monuments at Daulatabad and Khuldabad.

At Gulbarga repairs were carried out to the Langar-ki-Masjid, Dargah of Hazrat Kamal Mujarrad, Haft Gumbad and the entrance to Shaikh-ka-Roza. At Bidar the campaign of excavating and conserving the Fort was further continued. Repairs were also executed to the Sola Khamb Mosque, the groups of Baridi Tombs, and the Bahmani Tombs at Ashtur.

Museum.

Several exhibits of considerable importance in relation to the sections of sculpture, painting, old china and Bidri-ware have been acquired for the Hyderabad Museum. Most important of these are some historical and illuminated manuscripts which have been acquired from the late Hakeem Mohd. Qasim Saheb's collection.

Epigraphy.

Several Hindu and Muslim inscriptions have been copied and the Director of Archæology, Mr. G. Yazdani, O.B.E., has contributed several articles to the Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica. The monograph on the Telugu Inscriptions of the Dominions—A Corpus of Inscription in the Telingana Districts of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions (Hyderabad Archæological Series No. 13)—was sent during the year to the press for final printing and is expected to be issued shortly.

SECTION (E).

Government Central Press.

Establishment.

The strength of the establishment during the year under report was

		1348 F.	1349 F.
1.	Permanent ..	181	181
2.	Temporary ..	159	149
3.	Piece-workers ..	180	187
4.	Convicts ..	110	91
	Total ..	630	608

Receipts.

The income derived from the sale of standardized forms, registers, jaridas and private bodies amounted to Rs. 81,910-11-11, as against Rs. 90,404-11-4 in the previous year or a decrease of Rs. 8,493-15-5.

Analysis of Press cost.

Wages paid to productive workmen amounted to Rs. 1,20,465-11-4 and the total of the over head expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,31,865-2-2 bringing the total of the two to Rs. 4,52,330-13-6 as against Rs. 4,54,064-11-3 in the previous year. The net outturn value of the Press amounted to Rs. 1,09,640-13-5 as against Rs. 1,13,550-2-6 in 1348 Fasli. Deducting the outturn value of Rs. 1,09,640-13-5, (excluding the cost of binding materials amounting to Rs. 47,615-6-2), from the total expenditure of Rs. 4,52,330-13-6, a balance of Rs. 3,42,690-0-1 is left for distribution as overhead charges for the various productive sections. The earnings of the Press in the year under report were Rs. 3,80,690-5-1 as against Rs. 3,65,632-2-3 the year before—a recorded increase of 15,058-1-10 which arose as a result of late submission of the indents relating to the consuming departments, and which were therefore charged for, in the year under review. Economies in printing, as a result of the war coupled with other circumstances, tended to make 1349 Fasli a dull year. Normally this would have been regarded as a test year because the normal working hours were increased from 42 hours to 48 a week and the number of holidays reduced from 42 days to 29, according to the recommendations made by the Liakatullah Committee. In order to provide relief to those departments which have limited printing grants, the press rates have been reduced by 40 per cent. in accordance with the orders of Government

who have compensated for the loss thus sustained by giving the Press, in 1340 Fasli, a subsidy of Rs. 93,600.

Capital Account of Plant.

The opening book value of plant at the beginning of 1349 Fasli was Rs. 5,99,920-4-3. After deducting the depreciation amount of Rs. 44,657-11-7 the value of the plant at the end of the year stood at Rs. 5,55,262-8-8. The value of new purchases was Rs. 12,556-3-8 which, less Rs. 903 for depreciation, brings the figure to Rs. 11,653-3-4. Thus, the net closing book value of the entire plant was Rs. 5,66,915-12-4.

Depreciation Fund Account.

The depreciation in plant and machinery during the year came to Rs. 45,560-11-7 adding the balance of Rs. 4,89,271-12-1 from previous years the total amount under this head comes to Rs. 5,34,832-7-8. Out of this fund a sum of Rs. 1,166-10-8 was paid towards insurance on press buildings and Rs. 646-1-9 was adjusted and contra entries for Rs. 6,703 passed towards the excess credit during the year. Thus, the closing balance of the depreciation fund is Rs. 5,33,019-11-3.

Process Studio.

Work to the value of Rs. 4,610-8-7 was done in the year 1349 Fasli while the expenditure came to Rs. 3,361-6-2 leaving a credit balance of Rs. 1,249-2-6 .

Jarida.

712 jaridas were issued to Government offices as against 698 in the previous year. There were 80 private subscribers in 1349 Fasli against the same number in 1348 Fasli.

Outstanding Receipts.

The outstandings of the Press at the end of 1348 Fasli stood at Rs. 3,26,602-10-4; adding Rs. 3,55,784-13-1, the value of book adjustments for 1349 Fasli, to this, the total outstandings for the year under review are Rs. 6,82,387-7-5, of which a sum of Rs. 2,93,021-11-11 was adjusted, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,89,365-11-6. It was decided by the Liakatulla Committee that all departments should be asked to raise their printing grants to the average of the past 3 years. This has however not been done. A subsequent Committee, went into the question of raising the printing grants of all departments, and resolved that until some suitable arrangement was made the outstandings of the Press should be considered as assets of the department and the work and efficiency of the Government Central Press judged accordingly.

Audit of Private Bills.

Bills to the extent of Rs. 31,295-8-8 were received by the Press for verification, out of which a sum of

Rs. 2,680-9-4 was deducted as excess charges. The above amount represents a portion of the printing orders carried out by private presses for their respective departments. This position is embarrassing to the Central Press as a large share of its legitimate revenue is depleted in this manner.

The Bilingual Edition of the Holy Quran.

Government's sanction was obtained for putting this unique edition on the market by entrusting its sale to book-sellers, throughout India with the allowance of a generous commission. This was followed by a publicity campaign, which still continues. While the response has been encouraging the demand has not come up to expectations. A feature of the sale of these volumes has been the fact that there is a greater demand for the expensive de-luxe edition than for the ordinary one. The War has affected the sales abroad as it has been possible to supply only a limited number outside India.

Buildings.

A welcome feature of the year is that Government have decided to provide a modern factory building in order to eradicate the present cramped condition under which the Press is working. It proposed to form the Press as a part of the Judicial, Police and General Departments Secretariat and accordingly plans are being prepared under able direction.

SECTION (F).

Stationery Department.

With effect from 1st Ardibehisht 1349 Fasli the control of the Stationery Department was transferred from the Finance to the Commerce and Industries Department and the Directing Board was accordingly reconstituted.

War Measures.

In view of the rise in prices, the consuming departments were notified with useful suggestions, to enable them to keep within their budget provision.

In order to assist local newspaper proprietors, Government decided to stock Newsprint, which was to be supplied to them at cost price and a special grant of Rs. 15,000 was provided for this purpose. Rs. 3,388 worth of paper had been supplied by the end of the year.

Desi Paper.

Another important feature was the Revenue Department's decision to print all forms for the 1941 Census upon desi paper.

The following statement compares the stock position in 1348 and 1349 Fasli :—

	Purchase	Sales	Stock-on-hand
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1349 F. ..	8,67,820	8,21,588	2,68,862
1348 F. ..	6,27,275	7,35,531	1,25,051

A statement of the financial aspects of the working of the Depot is also given below :—

		Total	Paid during the year		Balance
1.	Bills payable on account of purchases	Rs. 9,05,422	Rs. 8,49,191		Rs. 56,231
		Total	Recovered during the year		Balance
2.	Bills receivable on account of sales ..	Rs. 9,11,742	Rs. 7,94,602		Rs. 1,17,140*
		Opening balance	Refunded to Govt.	Govt. Loan	Total
3.	Working Capital ..	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 1,00,000	Rs. 2,14,000
		Gross profit	Working expenses		Net profit
4.	Profit ..	Rs. 78,406	Rs. 43,815		Rs. 34,591

The unprecedented increase in profit is due to: (*i*) a larger turn-over, (*ii*) stricter vigilance and (*iii*) a portion of the stock held at the commencement of the year being sold at revised rates accepted by the Board.

*Of the total outstandings of Rs. 1,17,140, Rs. 85,237 were recovered during the first half of 1350 Fasli. The balance of Rs. 31,903 is probably the lowest in the experience of the Depot.

SECTION (G).

Nizamiah Observatory.

Instruments

The two equatorials are in good order. Some moisture got in between the component lenses of the object glass of the 15″ telescope which had to be dismounted. The internal surfaces were cleaned and the objective carefully assembled and put back in position without much interruption of work. The two standard clocks and the electrical transmitters have been performing with precision. The old Dent Chronometer, which stopped as a result of a broken spring, was repaired locally and is now running satisfactorily. The two seismographs (Milne Shaw horizontal pendulums) have been in continuous operation during the year. The several meteorological instruments have been maintained in good condition. Considerable attention was given to the Avnes Pressure Tube anemograph and the self-recording raingauge to ensure satisfactory working. A Stevenson screen for the exposure of thermometers was made according to the standard design in the workshops and supplied for use in the meterological station attached to the Malaria Investigation Office.

Astronomical Observations and Reductions

Astrographic Equatorial :—The programme of work was continued on the same lines as in the previous year and one hundred and one plates were taken in the areas of the Hyderabad Astrographic zones in connection with the determination of proper notions by comparison with the corresponding plates of the earlier series. Ten plates of minor planets and one of the region of Nova Menocerotis were also obtained. The computation of the plate constants in zones +39° to +36°, based on positions of reference stars, in Prager's ' Katalog von 8803 sternen ' is well in hand and the reductions of about half the number of plates in zone +38 have been completed. The interval in time between the observations for Prager's catalogue and the Hyderabad photographs is small and there is a marked improvement in the plate constants computed ; the main standard deviations for 12 plates, derived from the Prager positions, are in X, 0″.39 and in Y 0″.42, while the values of the same quantities obtained from reductions based on Land positions are 0″.75 and 0″.75 respectively. It is proposed to revise in a similar manner the reductions of the earlier zones —17 to—.23, by means of positions of reference stars given in Schlesinger's re-observations of the A.G. catalogues. The reduction of

the measures on the photograph of Eros is nearly complete and the results giving the final positions of Eros have been communicated in two instalments to the Astronomer Royal. The third and last instalment is expected to be ready by the end of January 1941.

Short focus Camera.

A simple design for its mounting is under preparation and the work will be taken in hand early in 1941.

Grubb Equatorial.

The programme of observing variable stars was continued and 1456 visual estimates of brightness were obtained, mostly of stars with faint minima. The observations were as usual, communicated to the U.S.S. of the British Astronomical Association and the Harvard College Observatory. A revised working list has been prepared and will be brought into use during the current year.

Occultations.

Forty-six occultations of stars by the moon have been observed. Disappearances 37, Reappearances 9. All the occultations observed in 1939 have been reduced. The mean difference in longitude for the year is $+1''.7$.

Seismological and Meteorological Observations

Seismology.—The total number of earthquakes recorded by one or both the Milne-Shaw Seismographs was 146. The readings of the principal phases of the seismographs have been regularly forwarded to the Colaba Observatory for inclusion in the quarterly seismological bulletin published by the Government of India. In the case of a few important earthquakes, photographic copies of seismograms have been supplied on request to certain seismologists for detailed study.

Meteorology

Daily observations of surface weather at 0800 local time and 1,700 I.S.T. have been continued and the readings communicated by telegraph to the Meteorolcgicasl Office, Poona. Records from self-registering instruments have been maintained for the following elements : Wind velocity and direction, atmospheric pressure and rainfall. The total rainfall recorded from 1939 October 1 to 1940 September 30 was 29.17 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded in a single day was 2.26″. The highest shade temperature during the period was 109° on May 14, 1940, while the lowest minimum was 46° on December 21, 1939. The movement of wind for 24 hours was 383 miles on 27 June, 1940, the highest recorded for the year and the maximum gust registered by the Dines Ahmnemographs was one with speed of 57 miles per hour at 16 h. 10 m. on 27th June 1940.

Upper Air. As in previous years, observations of the velocity and direction of the upper winds by means of pilot balloons have been continued in co-operation with the India Meteorological Department. The preliminary results from the morning and evening flights have been regularly telegraphed to the Meteorological Office, Poona and to other forecasting centres according to requirement. The greatest height reached was 18.25 kms on the afternoon of 1939 November 4. The usual statements summarising the results of pilot balloon observations and two on current weather are issued by telephone daily to the State Air Port at Begumpet, and are also transmitted for broadcasting to W/T. Station, Trimulgherry.

Rainfall organisation. The department continued to be the controlling office for the rainfall organisation of the Dominions. The usual questionnaire was issued to all the honorary superintendents of reporting stations and from the replies received, nearly all the rain-guages appear to be in a satisfactory conditon. The average rainfall during 1939 for Hyderabad north was 26.91 while that for Hyderabad south was 23.93 inches. Laxmanchanda (Adilabad District) had 41.10 inches the largest rainfall in the Dominions.

Publications and reports. The printing of Vol. XII of the Hyderabad Astrographic Catalogue (containing measures of rectangular coordinates of stars in zone+36° is well in hand and the proofs have been compared with the type-script as far R.A. 20^h. Owing to the present world situation, progress is necessarily slow; it is however hoped that the work will be ready for distribution some time in 1941. Among minor contributions and notes from the Observatory, may be mentioned the following :—

74 occultation of stars by the Moon observed at the Nizamia Observatory, Hyderabad during the year 1939 (M. N. Vol. 100. P 700).

75 Heliacal rising of the Moon by M. V. Vaidyanatha Sastri (The Mathematics student Vol. VIII No. 2. (The numbering is continued from the previous report).

A brief summary of the work of the Observatory during 1939 was forwarded to the Royal Astronomical Society, London and published in the Annual Report of the Council (M.N. Feb. 1940).

SECTION (H).

Geological Survey.

During the year 1349 Fasli Geological Survey work was continued in parts of Nalgonda and Gulbarga Districts, and the areas were mapped on the 2 miles to one inch sheets. A total area of about 2,600 sq. miles has thus been geologically examined. Geological Survey.

(*a*) *Nalgonda District.*—Major portions of Devarkonda and Jangaon and parts of Suriapet and Bhongir taluqs were surveyed and geologically mapped during the year, covering a total area of about 1,550 sq. miles. The geological formations met with in the area are (1) The Dharwars, (2) The Peninsular Gneissic Complex, (3) Dolerite Dykes, and (4) The Purana Sedimentaries. The Dharwar Series of rocks occur as caught up patches and as xenolithic groups in the Peninsular Complex and mainly consist of recrystallised hornblende schists and hæmatite quartzites. The peninsular gneissic complex which covers the greatest part of the area consists of biotite and hornblende granitic gneisses with their associated pegmatites and quarty reefs. White acidic granites are abundantly developed in the Bhongir-Jangaon area where they form prominent hills. They often contain muscovite, and sometimes also garnets. Numerous dolerite dykes traverse the granite area. Some of these form conspicuous ridges, and run for several miles without a break. A remarkable grouping of dolerite dykes is noted along the foot hills of the Chitryal sedimentary rocks. The Purana sedimentary formations consist of fine-grained quartzitic sandstone beds, about 300 ft. thick, capping the Chitryal range of hills. These flat topped hills consist mainly of granite capped by the sandstones above the 1,400 ft. contour. The basement conglomerate beds are absent. The sandstone beds are relegated to the Kurnul series of rocks.

(*b*) *Gulbarga District.*—Parts of Gulbarga, Seram and Chincholi taluqs, as well as portions of the Paigah and Jagir areas covering a total area of a little over 1,000 sq. miles were geologically mapped during the year. The rock formations of the area are (1) Dharwars, (2) Peninsular Gneissic Complex, (3) Bhima Series of sedimentaries and (4) Deccan Trap with laterites. The Dharwar rocks consist of siliceous and chloritic schists traversed by pegma-

tites and quartz veins. They form the small patch of hillocks about 3 miles north of Bashirabad. The Peninsular granitic gneisses cover only a small area and occur as inliers amidst the Bhima Sedimentaries. They consist of gray and pink mostly hornblende granitic gneiss with sometimes biotite and epidote as accessories. The Bhima sedimentaries consist of only the lower and middle series with their conglomeratic sandstones, shales and limestones, overlying the Peninsular Complex, and covering the major portion of the area. The lower Bhima series consisting of conglomeratic sandstones and shales, though in stratigraphical position correspond to the Banganpalli stage of the Kurnul series, no diamonds are known to occur in these rocks. The middle Bhima series consisting almost exclusively of limestones, cover an area of about 450 sq. miles, and attain a maximum thickness of about 300 ft. They occur both as flaggy layers and massive blocks. Pyritiferous encrustations are observed in some of the limestone layers and are not of any magnitude. The Deccan Trap rocks consist of basaltic flows and attain a maximum thickness of about 800 ft. The amygdoloidal trap has somtimes given rise to creamy white material resembling Fuller's earth, and often altered into cherty beds of variegated colours. The topmost trap beds, above the 2,000′ contour are lateritised. Some of ferruginour laterites were evidently worked for iron, and this is confirmed by the extensive spread of slags found in the neighbourhood.

(*c*) *Economics* :—

Galena.—In parts of the Devarkonda taluk, galena occurs in quartz calcite veins associated with pyrites, copper ores like malachite and azurites as well as fluorite.

Quartz.—Quartz veins of pure material suitable for glass industry have been noted. Occasional crystals of pure colourless quartz (rock crystals) have also been found. Transparent, smoky, rose and amethyst quartz crystals are also found, and may be used for the manufacture of semi-precious stones.

Felspars.—Felspars, in crystals of 2-3′ in size, as well as in massive form are found in the pegmatite

near Charakonda which may be quarried and easily hand-picked.

Talc.—A stray occurrence of altered dyke, giving rise to the talcose material has been noted in Jangaon taluk.

Shale.—The buff coloured siliceous shaly material found intercalated with the limestones in Gulbarga District, yield suitable material for making metal-polish.

Cherts.—Massive chert beds in variegated colours associated with the Deccan Traps, yield suitable material for the lapidary and art-ware industry.

Fuller's Earth.—The light, dirty cream, earthly material found in beds in association with the—amygdoloidal trap layers, is similar in composition and physical properties to " Fuller's Earth, " and its exploitation and use in industry deserve attention.

Pyrites.—The occasional concentration of pyrites in the limestone beds is so sporadic and localised that they do not hold out any promise of economic exploitation.

Iron.—The ferruginous laterites occurring in the Chincholi area must have been used for smelting iron as is evidenced by extensive slag heaps in the neighbourhood. The ferruginous shale, found west of Chitapur yield a deep vermillion coloured material which may be suitable for use in the paint and pigment industry.

Whetstones.—The quartzitic sandstones of Gulbarga area are used locally as whetstone. Their exploitations with wider marketing facilites deserve investigation.

Gold.—In the Dharwar schist patch north of Halkora, some old workings presumably for gold have been noted. Several samples of quartz from the old working sites, on panning, gave colour for gold.

Building Stones.—The various granites, sandstones and limestones found in the area yield very good material for building and heavy construction purposes.

2. *Archæology.*—The area surveyed during the year is fairly rich in archæological sites. Stone circled graves, dolmens, stone alignments, cairns and stone age artifacts have been noted. Proto-historic and historic sites, Suttee stones, Buddhistic remains, temple architecture of Chelukyan and Hoyasala Style, Indo-saracenic edifices of the 14th to 18th centuries and Canarese inscriptions have also been reported.

3. *Galena Prospecting.*—Prospecting for galena, in Devarkonda Taluk, was started last year, and was continued near the 33rd mile stone on the Devarkonda-Miryalaguda road. The prospecting operations were closed and finally suspended on the 15th Khurdad 1349 Fasli. The prospect did not reveal any extensive mineralisation.

4. *Advisory work.*—The Local Fund Department was given advice regarding the bore-hole at Ananthagiri for the water-supply of the Sanitorium, as well as on the water-supply of Hingoli town. The Well-Sinking Department was also given advice regarding the choice of sites for wells in the several villages of Chincholi Taluk.

5. *Science Congress.*—The officer of the Department took part in the Science Congress Sessions held at Madras during the first week of January 1940.

6. *Headquarters work.*—The Headquarters work is steadily increasing. In addition to the normal routine work, all technical and mineral enquiries both from interested public and other Government Departments, particularly from the Commerce and Industries, have received prompt attention. Enquiries from the Advisory Committee, War Supply Board received immediate attention and all information required was placed at their disposal.

7. *Technical Report.*—A number of important technical notes and reports were prepared during the year, *viz.*, (1) Coal resources of the Hyderabad State, (2) Revival of Gold mining Industry in the Hyderabad State, (3) A note on the conservation and low Temperature Carbonization of coal and some of its by-products, (4) A note on Nawab Ahsan Yar Jung Bahadur's paper on "Manufacture of Steel" in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions, (5) A note on Nawab Ahsan Yar Jung Bahadur's Report on

the Hydro-Electric Power from the Godavari for the proposed steel works, (6) A note on the known Mineral resources of the Hyderabad State, (7) A summary Note on the Mineral Industries which could receive immediate attention, *etc.*

8. *Museum and Laboratory.*—The Museum was kept open for interested members of the public and samples received from outside were identified and reported upon. The Laboratory was used for normal identification work and the galena samples were assayed in the fire assay laboratory.

9. *Drawing Branch.*—The Drawing branch was busy during the year. Geological details of the Adilabad District were transferred from old Circar sheets on to 8 map sheets (new topo-sheets). Iron ore areas in the Adilabad, Nizamabad and Karimnagar districts were also transferred on to 1 mile to inch sheets. Rough tracings were prepared including block diagrams, geological sections and plans for the half-yearly galena reports.

10. *Library and Journals.*—Books on subjects of geological interest were added to the library. Journals were sold and distributed either free or in exchange. About 119 Indian and foreign publications were received in exchange.

11. *Publications.*—Bulletin Nos. 3 and 4 were seen through the press and published during the year. Journal Vol. IV, Part (I) was edited for the press with all illustrations and maps and its publication is expected early next year.

12. *Exhibition.*—Specimen with index cards, *etc.*, were sent to the Agricultural Exhibition, Parbhani. Representative minerals of economic interest, building stones, maps, photographs, and models were exhibited at the Second Industrial Exhibition, Hyderabad which was graciously visited by His Exalted Highness.

13. *Consulting Geologist.*—The services of Dr. Heron, Retired Director, Geological Survey of India, were extended under the Commerce and Industries Department in connection with the enquiry into the iron ore resources of H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions. His advice was also

obtained on the occurrnce of mica and bauxite. All available information and papers were placed before him to facilitate his work.

14 *Stray find of Diamonds.*—Stray finds of diamonds have been reported from Hospet, near Yermaras, Raichur District. After the rains during the month of Shahrewar 1349 Fasli six diamonds were found by the villagers near Hospet. The biggest of them weighed 39.45 Carats and is valued at about Rs. 30,000. Dr. Heron who inspected the area reported that the place could not be the home for diamonds, as the rocks are known to be geologically non-diamondiferous and suggested that the diamonds might have formed part of some ancient collection or a hoard buried during the troubulous times when the Raichur Doab was the fighting ground between the Bahmani Kings and the Rajas of Vijayanagar. A scheme for the detailed prospecting of the area, to ascertain the source of the diamonds is under the consideration of Government.

15. *Cost.*—The cost of the Department amounted to O.S. Rs. 41,668 out of the allotment of O.S. Rs. 53,229 as against O.S. Rs. 39,601 in the previous year.

SECTION I.

Life Insurance Fund.

The opening cash balance of the Fund on 1st Azur 1349 Fasli was Rs. 1,07,74,978-12-6. Receipts during the year amounted to Rs. 13,09,400-9-6 consisting of Rs. 8,57,390-9-6 in the shape of premium income and Rs. 4,52,010 as interest on investments with Government. Total payments under all heads amounted to Rs. 7,27,570-12-1 including bonus paid to policy-holders amounting to Rs. 2,10,147-14-9. The expenses of management amounted to Rs. 89,272-15-10 including a payment of one month's bonus to staff in respect of Second Valuation and the purchase of steel furniture amounting to Rs. 3,821-8-0 and Rs. 3,640-0-0 respectively. Thus bringing the closing balance to Rs. 1,12,67,535-10-0. The expense ratio of management expenses to premium income for the year is 7.37 per cent. As a result of the Second Valuation taken up during the previous year, a simple reversionary bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum was announced during the year. Bonus certificates were issued for the Second Valuation to such of the policy-holders whose policies were current.

The Government is considering a Family Pension Scheme for making provision for the survivors of deceased Government Officers as the Government considers the compassionate pensions granted to the widows of the Government employees under the present rules, inadequate and inequitable. The Public Insurance Scheme has been submitted to the Government for consideration.

SECTION (J).

A preliminary note on the Iron Ore Resources of the Hyderabad State.*

Khursid Mirza, B.SC., C.E., M.I.M.E., M.M.G.I.

Introduction

Iron ore in the form of magnetite, hæmatite, limonite and laterite is extensively found in various parts of the State in almost all the geological formations, from the Dharwars up to the Deccan Trap laterites. Iron smelting seems to have been known in H.E.H. the Nizam's Dominions since late neolithic times as is evidenced by the association of neolithic artifacts with iron slags, tuyere, *etc.*[1] From time immemorial these ores have been worked at Yelgadab, Nirmal, Jugtial, Warangal,[2] also at Nizamabad and Raichur Districts. The bloom from which cast steel of a very superior quality was manufactured was being exported to the far west. The world famous Damascus blade was manufactured from Konasamudram (Armur taluk) steel. At the time of Voysey, this place was visited by the Persian traders for the steel, as this Indian "Wootz" was well known throughout the world. The light brown ferruginous ore from Tatpalli[2] (Nizamabad District) was largely used in the manufacture of the famous Konasamudram steel. Besides, titaniferous and magnetitic iron ore is also found in the ferruginous sands of the streams and rivers in the State, particularly those of Warangal. The best Nirmal steel was from a mixture of magnetitic sand and earthy ore from laterite in proportion of 3 : 2.[2]

* This note has been published as bulletin No. 4. Hyderabad Geological Series, (Price 12 Annas), by the Geological Survey Dept., 1940.

1. Journal H.G.S. Vol. II. Part I. Page 94.

2. Iron Industry in the Territory of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad-Deccan, by Syed Ali Bilgrami, 1899.

The Department in the course of its survey, has noted, extensive occurrences of iron ores in Nirmal, Yelgadab, Utnoor, Laxettipet, Chinnur, and Sirpur taluks of Asifabad District; Armur, Kamareddi, Yellareddi and Gandhari Jagir of Nizamabad District; Kushtagi ferruginous quartzites of Raichur District, Parkal, Jugtial and Sircilla iron ore of Karimnagar District.

A very extensive occurrence of magnetic iron ore has been reported by Bruce Foote near the Singareni Coal Fields in a ridge varying between 150-300 ft. high and continuing to a distance of about 3 miles long. He says "The ore in these beds is very rich in quality and really appears to have been placed here by nature in order that an iron industry might arise as soon as the coal measures close by are made to yield their carbonaceous treasures[1]."

Mr. S. A. Bilgrami in his "Note on the Iron Industry in the Territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad-Deccan" refers to two samples of iron ore (one weathered and the other fresh) given to him by Mr. William Morgans and obtained from a locality in close proximity to the Singareni Collieries. These samples on analysis assayed 65·32 per cent. and 67·29 per cent. iron respectively. It may be that they came from the same locality mentioned by Bruce Foote and referred to in the para above.

In view of the absence of suitable coking coal for smelting and of the fact that the scheme for the utilisation of such rich ores had to await the possibilities of Hydro-electric power, the exploitation of these iron ores was not specially urged and the detailed prospecting of all the iron ore areas was consequently deferred.

In 1333 Fasli (1923-24), a note on the iron ore deposits of Utnoor and Yelgadab and the adjoining areas appended to the unpublished geological reports of the District foreshadowed the possibilities of harnessing the Kadam river falls for an Hydro-electric scheme for the electric smelting of iron.[2] In the same year, another special note also refers to the exploitation of the lateritic iron ore deposits in parts of Nizamabad District, wherein facilities for

1. G.S.I. Rec. Vol. XVIII. Part I. Page 19.

2. Unpublished Report, "The forecast of the iron ore of Utnoor and Yelgadab and adjoining areas," by S.A. Kareem, 1333 Fasli.

electric smelting have been advocated.[1]

Now a scheme[2] for harnessing the Kadam falls for the production of electric power is under contemplation. With the advent of cheap electric power, the iron ores of the State are bound to acquire an economic importance for industrial exploitation.

Iron ores have been noticed in various localities and the more important ones are mentioned in the following paragraphs. For the sake of convenience they will be dealt with under the different geological formations in which they are found. Distibution.

The iron ore areas mentioned in this Note have been indicated on the accompanying map, showing approximate position.

Iron Ores of the Dharwar Series.

The Dharwar rocks, well-known for their economic mineral resources, are also noted for their iron ores. The magnetite and hæmatite schists of Utnoor, Yelgadab and Nirmal taluks of Adilabad District; Armur taluk of Nizamabad District; the ferruginous quartzites of the Kushtagi band in the Raichur Doab; and the ferruginous schists of the Parkal, Sircilla and Jugtial taluks of Karimnagar District may be mentioned as economically important.—

Adilabad District.

Laxettipet Taluk.—Ferruginous schist—Kalera iron ore. The hill ranges on both sides of the road from Narsingapur to Kalera are made up of a bulk of iron bearing schists.[3] Also at Baragutta and Kupagutta at Rebonpali.

Utnoor Taluk.[4]—Magnetite schists, 58.86 per cent. Fe. Birsaipet hæmatite quartzite, 48.5 per cent. SiO_2 and 20.65 per cent. Fe.

1. Unpublished Report "A note on the occurence of iron ore in parts of Yellareddi, Kamareddi, Gandhari Jagir" by L. S. K. Murty, 1333 Fasli.

2. Nawab Ahsan Yar Jung Bahadur.—Chief Engineer's Confidential Note to H.E.P. Also "Hydro-electric Survey" P.W.D. 1938. Page 49.

3. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished report on the Geology of Laxettipett, 1333 Fasli. Page 6.

4. *S. A. Kareem.*—Unpublished report. "A forecast of the iron ores of Utnoor, Yelgadab and adjoining areas. 1333 Fasli. Pages 1-2.

Yelgadab Jagir.[1]—Magnetite schists. Raidubba magnetite schist, 63.01 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

Somwarpet-Mandapalli magnetite schists.

Peddore deposit, 50.30 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

Maddipadagay deposit.

Dasturabad magnetite schist. Extensive deposit, 50.37 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

Parapalli hæmatitic iron ore, 58.02 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

Chitiala[2] magnetite schist and massive iron ore. Very extensive deposit, 66.55 per cent. Fe.

Nirmal Taluk.[3]—Magnetite schists with subordinate quantity of hæmatitic iron ore have been extensively noted in some of the localities in the taluk.

The Mayapoor deposit 63.59 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

The Yelmalla deposit 43.02 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

The Anantpet deposit.

The Komallakotah ferruginous schist.

The Ponakal deposit.

The Mamda deposit.

Nizamabad District.—

Armur Taluk.[4]—Banded ferruginous quartzites and schists, Mallaram hills. Ferruginous schists, along the foot-hills of Armur, Peddagutta and Bakulagutta.

Soonkittah ferruginous quartzites, 73.35 and 88.09 Fe_2O_3.

Kamarpalli-Uskagutta ferruginous schist.

Lingapur-Metpalli-Dabba-Worsikonda ferruginous schist.

Morethaud and Kamarpalli ores assayed 83.20 and 45.90 Fe_2O_3.

Raichur District.—

Kushtagi Taluk.[5]—The most important area of

1. *S. A. Kareem.*—Geology and iron ore resources of Yelgadab Jagir. 1334 Fasli. Pages 18-28.

2. *S. A. Kareem.*—Unpublished report. "A forecast of the iron ores of Utnoor, Yelgadab and adjoining areas. 1333 F. Pages 1-2.

3. *S. A. Kareem.*—Report on the Geology of Nirmal taluk. Pages 12-18.

4. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished report on the field Geology of Armur and Nizamabad. 1335 Fasli. Page 62.

5. Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey, Vol. II, Part I. Pages. 94-95.

iron ore is in the Kushtagi band of ferruginous quartzites. The iron ore is found distributed in alternating layers with quartz, and in favourable places the iron is concentrated as at Jajad Gudda where old workings for iron ore are also noted. Average samples collected from the area have assayed between 35.7 to 48.1 per cent. of iron. (Fe).

Karimnagar District.—

Karimnagar taluk.[1]— Magnetite schists. Near Vedrookutta village:—Poligutta, Peeralabaru, Parkalunampaka and Peddagutta and Urabor are some of the localities where such ferruginous schists have been noted. Two specimens from Peddagutta assayed 94.50 and 98.44 per cent. of Fe_2O_3. Two specimens from Cheeplapur assayed 60.80 and 60.64 per cent. of Fe_2O_3 respectively.

Parkal taluk.[2]— At Walchal about 9 miles from Potkapalli station on the Kazipet-Balarshah line extensive hæmatite ore has been noted. A sample from the locality assayed 93.43 Fe_2O_3.

Jagtial taluk.[3]— Ferruginous schists have been noted in the following localities.

Vaulgonda deposit.
Gorapalli deposit.
Yenkatapuram deposit.
Toombaraopet deposit.
Pymarag deposit.
Tatpally deposit.
Konrowpett deposit.
Korutla deposit.

Of these reported areas, those at Tatpally, Konrowpet, Korutla and Vaulgonda appear to be promising.

1. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished report on the Geology of Sircilla and Kareemnagar taluks. 1336 Fasli. Pages 38-39.

2. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished report on the occurrence of Hæmatitic ore in Parkal taluk. 1332 Fasli.

3. *S. A. Kareem.*—Unpublished report on the Geology of the NW parts of Jugtial taluk. 1335 Fasli. Pages 19-24.

IRON ORES FROM THE PENINSULAR GNEISSIC COMPLEX.

Iron ore in the form of specular iron and magnetite are sometimes found associated with the rocks of the Peninsular complex; but they are not of sufficient importance due to the meagre quantity of the available material.

IRON ORES OF THE PURANA SEDIMENTARIES.

The association of the iron ores with the Kurnool and the Cuddapah formations is long known. The iron occurs as a sulphide in the form of pyrites amidst the limestone beds, or as oxides in ferruginous quartzites, specular iron or micaceous hæmatite. King[1] refers to the extensive association of iron ores in the Purana sedimentaries of the Kistna basin.

Near Jatpol, good quality iron ore as flaky specular iron ore is reported. This samasthan is in Mahbubnagar District and is situated in the Kurnool formations. The iron ore assayed 94.4 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

In the Bhima formations, highly ferruginous hæmatitic shales 2 to 3 ft. thick have been noted in between the muddy shales at the Shahabad shale quarries near Bankur[2].

At the Nandikonda proposed dam site near the Kistna river (Miryalguda taluk, Nalgonda District) ferruginous quartzites have been noted in which some old workings are also reported[3].

IRON ORES FROM THE GONDWANA FORMATIONS.

Iron ores belonging to this series of rocks have been noted in parts of Chinnur, Sirpur and Asifabad taluks of the Adilabad District.

Chinnur taluk[4].—The uppermost Kamthi beds yield ironstone shales. The hæmatitic nodules were being used by the local smelters. A specimen from a mile south of Sankaram from the stream assayed 97.29 per cent. Fe_2O_3.

1. King, G.S.I. Memoir Vol. VIII. Pages 277-280.
2. C. Mahadevan, Periodic reports 1348 Fasli. File 78/48.
3. Journal, Hyderabad Geological Survey Vol. III, Part 2 Page 91, Plate V.
4. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished Report on the Geology of Chinnur Taluq. 1332 F., Page 27.

Asifabad taluk[1].—The Kamthi sandstones have in places become ferruginous as at Anksapur.

Sirpur taluk[2].—The Chikiala beds are associated with hæmatitic nodular ironstone, which occurs extensively all along the Chikiala hills. Such occurrences are noted near Chichala, Agarguram, Loha, and Pangarigutta, Jhandagutta and Pochammagutta.

IRON ORES FROM THE DECCAN TRAP LATERITES.

Adilabad district.—

Utnoor taluk[3].—Servai and Kotari ferruginous laterite.

Rajura taluk.—Manickgarh lateritic plateau.

Nizamabad district.—

Armur taluk[4].—Ferruginous laterite.

Rajurgutta of Godkol.

Basirallagutta of Rawatla.

Gandhari Jagir[5].—Highly ferruginous laterites.

Sungium hills. 19.26%SiO_2 47.9%Fe_2O_3.

18.2% ,, 42.07%Fe_2O_3.

Two miles W. of Pothangal. 47.8%Fe_2O_3.

Yellareddi taluk[6].—

Lingampet hills. 37.9%SiO_2 44.3%Fe_2O_3.

17.6%,, 50.0%Fe_2O_3.

Kamareddi taluk[7].—

Deimey jagir hills. 31.1%SiO_2, 39.8%Fe_2O_3.

Erragutta, 3 miles from Kondapur. 28.12% SiO_2 and 43.37%Fe_2O_3.

1. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished Report on the Geology of Asifabad taluk. 1333 Fasli. Page 8.

2. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished Report on the Geology of Sirpur Taluk. 1334 Fasli. Page 15. Also file No. 38/46.

3. *S. A. Kareem.*—Unpublished Report on forecast of the iron ore of Utnoor, Yelgadab and adjoining areas. 1333 Fasli. Page 1.

4. *S. K. Mukherjee.*—Unpublished Report on the Geology of Armur and Nizamabad District. 1335 F. Page 61.

5. *L. S. K. Murthy*—Unpublished Report on the occurrence of lateritic iron ore in parts of Kamareddi, Yellareddi and Gandhari Jagir. 1333 F.

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Ferruginous laterites[1] at the following localities :—

Thippapur.	..51.83% Fe_2O_3.
3 miles NW. of Reddipet	..60.98 ,,
N. of Donakul ..	..57.77 ,,
Duggy	..53.86 ,,
Kyrtlapalli ..	..61.52 ,,

Ferruginous laterites rich enough to be classed as ores of iron are frequently met with in the Deccan Trap lateritised areas of Adilabad and Nizamabad Districts as mentioned above. The extensive Bidar laterite plateau is also associated with ferruginous varieties. Capt. Newbold[2] refers to the great number of veins containing iron in association with earthy manganese in the laterite near Hulferga (Halburga) 16 miles NW. of Bidar.

Ferruginous Sands in association with recent River Alluvials.

Good quantities of ferruginous sands have been noted along the banks of rivers and streams in Warangal and Raichur Districts. Similar occurrences are also common in Adilabad, Nizamabad and other areas. The ancients found such ready powdered ore of iron easy for treatment.

Deposits of black sand[3] occur along the bank of the Kistna river between Long. 76° 32′ and 76° 41′, in thin layers alternating with ordinary sands. Locally, however, concentration takes place mainly on the top and the shelving edges of the banks lapped by the present high flood water. This process leads to concentration, leaving the heavier black sand behind. The thickness and purity of such a deposit depends on the period of washing and in many places a series of small step-like deposits of black sand may be noted.

An average sample gave 6.5 per cent. TiO_2; magnetite (by magnetic separation), 41 per cent.

Ancient iron Industry in India with Special Reference to Hyderabad State, Deccan.

The commencement of iron smelting in India is unknown, though in Hyderabad, the association of iron

1. *L. S. K. Murthy.*—Unpublished Report on the Geology of parts of Kamareddi, Gandhari and Bodhan Taluqs. 1335 Fasli. Page 27.

2. *Capt. Newbold.*—Notes chiefly geological across Peninsula from Masulipatam to Goa. Jour. A. S. B., Vol. XIII. 1844.

3. Jour. H.G.S., Vol. II. Part I. Page 97.

slags and tuyere with neolithic artifacts gives it a late Neolithic age. The iron implements of prehistoric tombs may date from about 2000 B.C. At the time of Alexander's invasion the armed nations of N. India were familiar with iron and steel. The famous iron pillar at Kutub, six tons in weight and of solid wrought iron, was made at the time of Chandragupta II, about 415 A.D. The manufacture of "Wootz," the Indian steel, anticipated the cementation process by many centuries, and this material was exported to western lands even before the Christian era. The indigenous iron industry was both widespread and prosperous all over India except for the great alluvial plains[1].

As has already been noted, the iron smelting industry has been known in Hyderabad from time immemorial. The association of iron implements with prehistoric graves, the association of iron slags, tuyere, etc. with neolithic artifacts are sure signs of a hoary age. The old workings in the Kushtagi ferruginous band in Raichur Doab and at Tithni in Surapur taluk seem to have been worked at the time of Vijayanagar and Adil Shahi kings. However, the iron industry of the Raichur area never assumed the importance of those of Nirmal and Nizamabad[2].

As regards the metallurgy of iron, wrought iron was directly produced, as in all the countries in early times, by the direct process from ores by smelting in blast furnace without the intermediate production of cast iron. The gigantic forgings, as the iron pillar at Kutub and the iron beams of the temple at Puri, were constructed by welding together small blooms of iron. The method of making Wootz, *i.e.*, Indian steel, was practised in India long before the manufacture of crucible steel in Europe[3].

The native methods of extraction of iron from its ores have practically remained unaltered since the time of Buchanan who was one of the earliest observers of the process[4].

Iron sand or disintegrated magnetite, when available, was preferred by the native workers. The massive rock was taken out with picks and pounded by wooden mallets. The iron sand was washed and concentrated.

1. *J. C. Brown.*—India's Mineral Wealth, 1936 Page 104.

2. Journal H.G.S., Vol. II, Part I. Page 94.

3. *Punchanan Neogi.*—Iron in Ancient India. Bulletin No. 12 of the Indian Association for the cultivation of Science.

4. *S. A. Bilgrami.*—Iron Industry in the Territory of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad-Deccan, 1899.

A species of cassia supplied the charcoal which was used in smelting the ore.

The furnace was generally 4 feet high and made into two parts almost of equal height, a stout base and a chimney. The base which was about 2 ft. in diameter was made of clay with admixture of straw and sand. The chimney which narrowed at the top to about 8 in. diameter, was made of a better kind of clay and fixed on to base and plastered over. A semicircular hole at the bottom of the base was made to take in the tuyere and this hole also served for taking out the bloom after the completion of the operation. The tuyere, made of clay, was about 7 in. long, slightly widened at the front to take in the nozzle of a pair of goatskin bellows which were worked by the hand.[1]

The furnace was first filled with charcoal and fired through the tuyere and the bellows were then set to work. When the furnace was well heated, a charge of ore moistened with water was thrown in from the top. Quantities of ore and charcoal were added from time to time. At the end of the operation, the front part of the furnace was broken and the spongy mass of iron—the bloom—was taken out and hammered while hot into irregular pieces of wrought iron. Steel was made in the usual way by carburization of wrought iron in earthen crucibles.[2]

With the introduction of modern methods of iron smelting and the competition of imported metal, the ancient industry got a severe blow from which it could never regain its original importance. Only stray indigenous smelting is even now practised in some localities and this cottage industry is fast dying.

In the indigenous iron industry, only wood charcoal was being used and the utility of coking coals was not known. With the advent of modern methods, coke has taken the place of charcoal and every iron and steel company maintains a battery of coking ovens where good quality coal is distilled to get metallurgical coke. All the iron smelting companies in India use coke with the exception of the Bhadravati Iron Works in the Mysore State where wood charcoal is used.

1. *S. A. Bilgrami.*—Iron Industry in the Territory of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad-Deccan 1899.

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Modern Method of Iron Smelting.

Early attempts to graft European methods of iron smelting on to the Indian process were failures. In south India, the Indian Steel and Iron and Chrome Co. was established in 1830 by J. M. Heath with works at Port Novo where ores from Salem District were used. These works were subsequently carried on by the Port Novo Steel and Iron Co. and the East Indian Iron Co. with additional furnaces erected at Thiruvannamalai in North Arcot, and Beyapur in Malabar in 1833, and Palampatti in Salem District in 1853. All these works were closed down in 1867.[1]

In Bengal the history begins with the grant by the East India Company to Messrs. Farquhar and Motte in 1778 of an exclusive right to manufacture iron in the Company's territories. They enjoyed this privilege, using perhaps local methods, until they relinquished the rights in 1795. Experiments by Jessop & Co. with Burdwan ores in 1839 were inconclusive. In 1855, Messrs. Mackay & Co. started iron smelting in a small scale in Birbhum District and the operations were abandoned in 1875. The Kumaun Iron Works Co. Ltd. which had been formed in 1862 closed their operations after many vicissitudes. Another attempt in 1862 at Barwai, in Indore State, under the direction of a Swedish metallurgist, also failed. In all these attempts charcoal was the fuel used and it was not till 1875 that advantage was taken of coke made from Indian coal. In the same year a private company erected two furnaces at Kulti near Barakar, but owing to the insufficiency of capital failed in 1879. This plant was taken over by the Government in 1882 and one furnace was restarted in 1884 and continued till 1889 when the works were resold to the Bengal Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., the predecessors of the Bengal Iron Co. Ltd., of to-day (registered in 1919).[1]

Later developments include the formation of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. which began operations in 1911-12, the inauguration of the Indian Iron and Steel Co. at Burnpore near Asansol in 1922, and the commencement of the Mysore Charcoal Iron Works at Bhadravati in 1923.[2]

1. *J. C. Brown.*—India's Mineral Wealth, 1936, Page 104-105.
2. *J. C. Brown.*—India's Mineral Wealth, 1936. Page 105-106.

Present Position of Iron Industry in India.

Except for the pig-iron and steel produced at Kulti, Jamshedpur and Burnupur, the greater part of iron and steel used in India is imported. The total average value of unfinished and finished iron and steel products imported into India, during the quinquennium, 1929-33, was Rs. 29,66,24,073.[1]

The total quantity of pig-iron produced in India amounted to 1,057,837 tons in 1933, and the average production during the quinquennium 1929-33 was 1,119,266 tons. The annual average export of pig-iron during the quinquennium was 398,183 tons valued at Rs. 1,49,52,295 and principal consumers were the United Kingdom and Japan.[2] The iron produced by primitive indigenous methods probably amounts to less than 1,000 tons a year.

As regards the opinion regarding the future outlook of the Indian iron and steel industry, the following extract[3] will be of interest.

"The future outlook for the Indian iron and steel industry is bright. The immense natural resources of the country, particularly in comparison with those of some other eastern lands, its position of easy accessibility to the markets of the Indian and Pacific oceans, the proved metallurgical skill of its iron masters and steel founders, and the commercial ability already displayed in the development of the export trade in pig-iron—these, together with the great potential and growing home market for steel goods of every description, all presage expansion when world commerce returns to its normal channels."

In Hyderabad State most of the finished and unfinished products of iron and steel are imported. The indigenous smelting by primitive methods, though still persists in certain of the iron ore localities mentioned in the previous pages, does not satisfy even a small fraction of the local needs. The total annual import of pig-iron, wrought iron. steel and other iron manufactures into the State is about 33,500 tons.[4]

Mining Lease for Iron ore.

Prospecting license and Mining lease over the Chitiala, Dasturabad and Chichala iron ore areas in the Adilabad

1. *J. C. Brown.*—India's Mineral Wealth, 1936. Page 105 & 106.
2. *Dr. A. M. Heron.*—Quinquennial Review G.S.I. Rec. Vol. LXX 1936. Page 156.
3. *Dr. A. M. Heron.*—Quinquennial Review G.S.I. Rec. Vol. LXX 1936. Page 158.
4. *J. C. Brown.*—India's Mineral Wealth, 1936. Page 117.

District were granted to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy of Bombay in 1923. No work was done and the lease has since been surrendered.

Conclusion.

In view of the proposed development of the iron ore resources of the State, a detailed prospecting of the known areas of iron ores and fluxing materials, and a survey of the other requirements incidental for such a centralised industry are suggested.